The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Rochester and its Attractive Surroundings.

THE YOUNGEST TOWN IN THE VALLEY.

"Just Forty Years Ago."

ITS PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND PROSPECTS.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

[Letter No. 9.]

Rochester.

Rochester is the youngest town in Beaver Valley, having its existence as a town only about forty years. Its history is not connected with any of the early incidents, for which its neighbors are famous. It is singular why it was overlooked so long, and why it was not the first river town at the mouth of the Beaver. In every point it is superior as a place for business, to either Bridgewater or Beaver, having an unlimited capacity for wharfage and advantageous locations for manufactories and business houses. Its life has been an exciting one, fully as much so as any other settlement in the Beaver Valley. No western town ever saw more exciting land speculations or wilder financial undertakings, than have been here witnessed. Although the history of the town does not run back into that of the aboriginals, or to that of the pioneers who first laid claim to the lands in and around it, yet many scenes of interest have transpired on the soil and made it memorable and of interest to those who have been permitted to hear the stories and thrilling adventures of the good old fathers.

The "Academy Outlots" were located in a portion of what is now Rochester, running to its lower or eastern boundary. Connected with these outlots, there is much that is very interesting, but it is now too late to gather any credible account of the events that transpired back at that time. The fathers are gone, and with them has been lost a great deal of valuable reminiscences. Tradition gives us something once in a while, but too unreliable and uncertain to relate here. The town was a part of New Sewickley township until the year 1832. During the period preceding that date, there were built on the flat and steppes forming the present borough, about twenty houses, some of them running back to a very early period. This was the number of houses at the time the first lots were surveyed and run off. Some boat building was done by Samuel Moore as early as 1825. The family of Moores were among the earliest settlers in Beaver Valley, and this gentleman constructed keelboats for use on the lower waters, doing a fair business at that time. This would seem to be the first industry in Rochester, or its present limits, and the adaptability of the location, and the advantages of the business for the place, were early recognized. Boat building was carried on at a much earlier period on the Beaver above Rochester, probably on account of there being plenty of timber.

The bridge connecting Bridgewater and Rochester was built as early as the year 1814, being a very cheap structure, supported by uprights for piers. It served its purpose and day, however, and met the wants of the people at that time. It was blown down after a while and replaced by one which has a better appearance and more capacity for endurance.

"The Oldest Inhabitant."

The town of Rochester came into existence in the year 1832. The first lots laid out on the river seem to have been during that year, by J. A. Sholes, Esq., who is yet residing in a house located on one of the lots. The number of lots comprised all of one-half of one of the outlots, being about four acres. These lots are located on the river bank, not far from where the wharf is built. About this time a saw mill was erected by Mr. Lukens, which was followed not longer after by the car factory, a very extensive building, and which has since been in use as a plow factory. Dating from this period, was the commencement of the manufacturing interests of the town. Another boat yard was put in operation and run for some years. The town now had two good boat yards in successful operation, doing business to their full capacity. During that time, and for some time afterwards, the business was a very extensive one, and brought some degree of prosperity to the people. Business became more active, and a brisk trade was opening up before the town. Commerce was now being attracted to the place, and in 1834 the first boat landed on its shores and opened a new and continuously increasing business. The boat was named New Castle, probably after the town of that name, on the canal recently built, at the head of the Beaver river, and with which a large trade sprung up. Warehouses were now the order of the day, and the first one was a small building set on the bank by Mr. Sholes in front of his residence.

The "Boating" Trade.

Boating became now a thriving business—hundreds of boats yearly passing up and down the river, and landing at Rochester. A report made by the Cincinnati Board of Trade prior to 1850, shows that 233 different steamboats annually passed up or down the Ohio river, in their trips from Pittsburgh to the lower ports and return, and necessarily all must pass Rochester, any of which could be hailed and made use of for commerce. Of course thousands of trips in all were made by these boats, hundreds of which landed, and received and landed their cargoes. It had become an immense business in the course of a few years, giving good employment to scores of persons, and adding very much to the progress of the town. The opening of the canal running to Erie, and connecting with other canals at or near New Castle for other points, created a large and growing trade in this direction. Good outlets were established, by which the town had access to the outer world, and soon became a very prominent point.

In 1835 and 1836, a great impulse was given to the town by the operations of Mr. Ovid Pinney, a gentleman who owned largely of the property of the town, and had an interest in making it successful. Hundreds of acres of ground were laid out in lots and extensively advertised throughout the country. All available property was bought up, and then the greatest efforts were put forth to show the excellent advantages, &c., for the purpose of building up the town. Beaver Valley has never witnessed another such excitement as was thus created. Property ran up to the highest possible pitch, and men became rich—or poor—in a day. This was pushed to the greatest extent, and the property fell into the hands of a New York company. Of course, this state of affairs could not last a great while, and after a time the bubble burst and Rochester assumed a more established base. Strange incidents are narrated in connection with this great speculation, but they should not find place in these letters. The excitement is referred to merely as a historical fact. Other points were more or less affected also, and property sold for unprecedented sums. Rochester became a borough in the year 1849, and started as such with an established reputation as a good business point. During the same year, the present wharf was built for the accommodation of the river traffic. Improvements became much more rapid, and means for the extension of business were made use of. In 1853, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed through the town, which opened up a new field for its enterprise and added very largely to the business prospects and interests of the town.

Rochester's Outlook for the Future.

In 1856 the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad was opened for business and opened another scope of country for the entrance of Rochester's business interests. Shortly afterward the road to Erie was also opened, thus giving to the town the outlet by river and rail to Pittsburgh; the river outlet to the lower ports; one railroad leading to the granaries and pasture fields of the great West, and two lines of railroad and two of three canals leading to the great lakes of the north-west. It is not a difficult matter to see what a vast field was here opened up, for the advancement of the material interests of Rochester, and the building up of a large city. With such avenues of trade opened up to her doors, and such a variety of interests presented from the new borax fields, the borough, is it any wonder that her citizens dreamed and talked of commercial greatness and financial power? It would seem to the observer that the immense trade on the roads leading to the great West were enough to give business prominence to any place of moderate energy. Under the stimulus of the fields of commercial fertility thus placed within the reach of Rochester, it soon became quite a forwarding point. All these roads and canals necessarily touched the town, and from all points of the country all goods could be shipped directly to the port and stations within its limits. Merchandise of all kinds found here a place from which it could be shipped to all parts of Beaver county and parts of Butler. In the improvement of its business interests, rapid strides had also been made in building up and improving the appearance of the town. The rapid improvements made in the other valley towns had given an impetus to those of Rochester, which, as a matter of course, did not desire to be outdone by its neighbors and rivals. Direct connection was opened between Rochester and the part of the county on the opposite side of the river by a good steam ferry, which was another important addition to the town in the way of directing a large trade from that side of the river, and a considerable travel on the part of the citizens.

Many industries of various kinds were finding a good, substantial footing in the mercantile employment was given to scores of workmen, whose cosy little homes soon began to dot the hill sides, and vie with more costly dwellings, in their surroundings of natural beauty. The whole town was alive with the ceaseless activity so the part of its citizens, and every one pronounced it the home of thrift and energy. Attention was being paid to the moral and intellectual wants of the people and every effort was put forth to make the status of the people inferior to none anywhere.

BEAVER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Resignation of Hon. Lin Bartholomew Not Accepted—The Railroad and Canal Question.

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1873.

Resignation Not Accepted.

President Meredith called the Constitutional Convention to order at 10 o'clock. The President presented a letter from the Hon. Lin Bartholomew, resigning his seat in the Convention, which was not accepted, a large majority of the delegates voting against a motion to accept.

Railroads and Canals.

The disposition of the members seems to be to get down to work, and consequently the usual resolution to change the hours of meeting and adjourning was ignored, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the railroad question, Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

The eighth section, as follows, came up for debate:

No corporation engaged in transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges for carriage for either freight or passengers. Such corporations shall carry persons and goods of people of this State on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through the State on the works owned or controlled by such corporations, and no higher rate per ton per mile shall be charged for transportation of goods, or higher rate per mile for passengers, than shall be charged for like service in this State to people of other States; and the rates for same class of freight shall be uniform, and charges for freight or fares for passengers shall for equal distances be the same, and a higher charge shall never be made for short distances than is made for longer distances; no drawbacks shall either directly or indirectly be made.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, opposed the clause that the rates shall be uniform. He proceeded to show the unfairness of such provision, and the impossibility of prescribing toll on roads which had cost millions of dollars and others which had cost but some hundreds of thousands. He thought the proper phraseology should be that "no unjust discrimination shall be made in charges for freights and rates of passengers."

Mr. Baer, of Somerset, offered the following substitute.

All railroads and canals are hereby declared public highways, upon which, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, all persons have an equal right of having their persons and property transported, at their own cost, freight and tolls which shall be the same to all, never higher for a shorter distance upon the same road, and for equal distances always the same, and the Legislature may by law determine the maximum rates.

Mr. Baer advocated his substitute at length, and was succeeded on the floor by Messrs. Howard, of Allegheny, and Corbett, of York, in opposition. Without reaching a vote on the amendment, the committee rose with leave to sit again in the afternoon.

The Convention took a recess until 3 P. M.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Company sinking a shaft at Cooperville, Westmoreland county, has reached coal at the depth of one hundred and eighty feet.

ON Tuesday morning, a lady named Potter, about sixty years of age, was run over by a train on the E. & P. Railroad, about a mile from Conneautville Station, and instantly killed.

ON Saturday night last the drug store of Dr. R. M. Boyles & Co., of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as the furniture belonging to the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which held meetings over the store.

ON Wednesday last, three prisoners, named Thomson, Robinson and Stine, escaped from the jail at Brookville. Stine was subsequently recaptured. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for their capture.

THE residence of Mr. John Adams, in Boot Jack, Jefferson county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last. We learn that the family was absent when the fire occurred, and that everything contained in the building was consumed.

THE ticket office at Beatty's Station, Westmoreland county, was burgiariously entered on the night of the 15th instant. Access to the office was gained by a hole being cut through the window shutter, thereby enabling the thief to remove the fastening thereof. The perpetrator of the deed was rewarded for his trouble by getting about fifteen cents and a cedar pencil.

ON Sunday last, the family of Mr. A. Harris, a dry goods merchant, of Corry, were taken with peculiar and alarming symptoms. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Harris, their child, Nathan Jacobus and a visitor named Bowen, all visiting there and who was taken with similar sickness after returning to his home in Sparta. A physician was called in and pronounced it a case of poisoning, resulting from partaking of cantharides, which decision was circumstantially confirmed upon examination of some of the culinary vessels. Quantities of dried cantharides were found in the coffee pot, and on the outside, visible to the naked eye, and pies were also found, seasoned with the same irritating powder. Suspicion pointed to a servant, whose acts tended to increase them. After the first attack, and while the minds of the family were agitated to understand the cause of strange proceedings, it is stated that the suspected individual was seen to take a pie from the pantry into the back yard and destroy it. This was afterward partly gathered up and found to be filled with the same powder. Inquiry was made at the drug stores and at one it was reported that one ounce of cantharides had been purchased there recently by a woman, but not the one under suspicion. The family are now out of danger.

KANSAS.

Murders by Indians.

ATCHISON, April 23.—A correspondent of the *Daily Champion*, writing from Arkansas City, in southwestern Kansas, says a man named Thompson arrived there on the 20th instant, who states that on the 11th inst, he was robbed by a band of Indians near Medicine Lodge Creek, and his four companions killed. The party consisted of himself, John and William Mitchell, and William and James Falkenton. They were recently from Wagoner county, Illinois. They arrived at Medicine Lodge Creek, near the south line of the State, on the 8th inst. They had with them a span of horses, a wagon, camp equipage, and about $1,000 in money. On Friday, the 11th inst., Thompson was about a quarter of a mile from camp, when he saw about three or four hundred Indians surround it. Shortly afterwards he heard firing and saw Indians using tomahawks on his comrades. He supposed they were all killed at the time of the attack. Part of the Indians took him prisoner, and robbed him of all he had, but finally let him go. He arrived at Caldwell about noon on the 14th. While there he was told that nine others were killed on Medicine Lodge Creek by the Indians about the same time his camp was attacked.

FIRES.

St. Petersburg, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—A fire originated at St. Petersburg, about four o'clock this morning, by a lamp exploding in the parlor of the St. James Hotel, which destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, with property amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only two thousand dollars. The hotel was entirely destroyed —a loss of fifteen thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. B. Kierley, sucker rod manufactory, loses three hundred dollars; no insurance. Clark, groceries, loses four thousand dollars; insured for two thousand.

Fort Scott, Ks.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., April 23.—A terrific fire has broken out on Market street, in the central business part of the city. Many buildings are already in flames, and it is impossible to tell where the conflagration will end. Great consternation prevails, as there seems to be no way to prevent the destruction of a large portion of the business part of the city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary of War Belknap, General Phil. Sheridan and party are expected in Brownsville, Texas, to-day.

—The printers of the country press of North Alabama have resolved not to work for any paper using a patent outside.

—The first shipment of crude borax (4,500 pounds) reached Los Angeles on Wednesday from the new borax fields.

—Mr. Herbert R. Smith and Miss Annie E. Dennison, a daughter of Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, were married in Columbus on Wednesday.

—The Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature reported to the House leave to withdraw on the various petitions for an eight hour law.

—At Edgeworth, Mass., on Wednesday morning, Mark Boothby, a carpenter, while under the influence of liquor, deliberately shot his wife, instantly killing her. The murderer escaped.

—A collision between passenger trains going north and south occurred at Byron, nine miles below Jackson, Miss., on the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, on Tuesday morning. Fortunately no one was injured.

—Over three-fourths of the railroad bridge at Kendalls Mills, Maine, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—The Prince Edward Island Government having resigned, the following gentlemen will form the new administration: J. C. Pope, Premier; F. H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary; Fred. D. St. Croix Breeken, Attorney General; G. W. Deblois, Chairman of Railway Board; A. A. McDonald, Postmaster General, and W. W. Sullivan, Solicitor General.

—A special from Exeter, N. H., states that on Sunday night a boy, Wilfred L. Fitts, of Lowell, now in a cell of the Exeter jail, while in a somnambulistic state, got possession of a razor of one of three prisoners occupying the same cell, and attempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be recured. Fitts made a midnight attack with an axe upon a boy named Emerson a few days since.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Argument on the Bill of Exceptions in Stokes' Case—Contracts with Park Commissioners of Brooklyn Declared Illegal—Recorder Hackett Threatened —The Bull's Head Bank Reopened— An Eight Hour Enforcement League Organized — Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters—Two Children Murdered by an Insane Mother.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1873.

The Bull's Head Bank Reopened.

The Bull's Head Bank reopened to-day, with A. S. Cameron as President. The capital has been all paid up. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars was subscribed by the depositors, and the remainder by the old stockholders. Of the million due the depositors, seventy-five thousand dollars have been paid. The former clerical force has been retired.

Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters.

At the meeting of the National Board of Underwriters, to-day, the President, in his address, referred to the new discriminating schedule of rates, varying in proportion to the safety from fire of the property insured, and said it had been favorably received and led to excellent results.

Statistics in the address of the President showed a total expenditure of 110 70-100 per cent. for 1872, or a loss of $62,302,666 by companies connected with the business in this country.

The report of the Committee on Statistics showed that there are in the country 49,844 cotton, paper, flouring and grist mills, boot and shoe factories, woolen mills and hardware manufactories, and assuming that the average amount paid by each for insurance is one hundred dollars per annum, there are in the aggregate $4,984,400, equal in amount to 15 per cent. of the insurance premiums collected by all the companies in 1871.

The report closed by recommending an appropriation for the collection of needful statistics, for more safely estimating rates. The announcement was made that State Superintendents were in full sympathy with the National Board of Underwriters. Committees were appointed and the Board adjourned till to-morrow.

Two Children Murdered by an Insane Mother.

This evening Mrs. Annie Hennessy, twenty-six years of age, the wife of George Hennessy, a respectable shoemaker, residing in tenement house 87, Third street, during a fit of insanity killed her two children, George, aged three years, and Francis, aged five months. On returning from work the husband found the door of the room locked, and after considerable trouble gained admission, when he saw a tub standing in the centre of the room in which the bodies of the children were lying. The mother, who for some time has been afflicted with religious mania, had choked the children and then roasted the bodies on the stove. The poor creature was sent to the hospital by the police.

The Labor Question.

The workingmen's associations have organized an Eight Hour Enforcement League, composed of two delegates from each union in the State. At a meeting last night W. A. Garsey, of the Bricklayer's Union, raised a storm by saying that although he belonged to a union, he did not believe in the principle, and that the sixty thousand men who walked the streets in idleness last winter owed it to the unions.

Contracts with Park Commissioners of Brooklyn Declared Illegal.

In Brooklyn to-day, in the suit of Peter Riley against the city to recover $55,000 for extra work under a contract with the Park Commissioners, Judge Pratt rendered a decision dismissing the action. The effect of the ruling is that all public work done in Brooklyn under the direction of the Park Commissioners is illegal.

Stokes' Case.

After a decision was rendered in the preliminary issue in Stokes' case to-day, argument was begun on the bill of exceptions. Mr. Tremaine made a long argument, contending that a new trial should be granted, and was followed by Des Passos on the same side. It is expected the arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

Recorder Hackett Threatened.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, to-day, read a letter received from an anonymous correspondent threatening himself or some member of his family with death, should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon prisoners convicted of what the writer regards as light offences.

Cellars Unfit for Occupancy.

City Sanitary Inspector Jones reports that of five hundred and forty-nine cellars examined between Houston street and the Battery four hundred and fifty were unfit for occupancy.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873.

Revising the Laws.

The Joint Commission on the revision of laws, in session here since Monday, will adjourn this week. The Committee is providing for indexing the statutes already codified.

The New Trade Dollar.

The Director of the Mint has fixed the charge for coining the new trade dollar at one-half cent per piece, which is the lowest possible rate under the law. Great expectations are entertained of the trade dollar as a means of creating a home demand for gold, which will result in keeping gold in the country. The Republic of Hayti, Ecuador and another South American Republic are anxious that their coinage shall be executed by the United States, but as there is no law which will permit this to be done, it is probable Congress will authorize such services.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $557,907,225.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—In the House, this morning, the House bill to authorize County Commissioners to pay a reasonable compensation for bridges and culverts along the roads, transferred to them by any Road Company, was passed. Also the Senate bill to so amend sections five and nine of the insurance laws, as to provide for the election of Directors for mutual insurance companies.

In the Senate the following bill was passed: The Senate bill to authorize companies incorporated for mining and manufacturing oils and cotton and woolen goods to carry on business beyond the limits of the State.

The general appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment offered to appropriate $500,000 to pay the Morgan raid claims. This insures a lengthy discussion and considerable delay in the passage of the bill.

In the House this afternoon the House bill to so amend the municipal code as to provide that cities may have power to extend street's across railroad tracks and lands, and to make proper crossings, was passed. The Senate bill to provide for the sale of land scrip, the land granted of the Agricultural College fund, after being amended so as to cut out the original purpose of the bill, was passed. A bill was introduced providing for a more stringent penalty for the sale of unsound meat.

In the Senate a proposition to appropriate $130,000 for the property destroyed by the Union forces during the Morgan raid was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 12. The motion to appropriate $430,067 for property destroyed by the rebel forces during the said raid was also agreed to—yeas 16, nays 15.

The House passed the Senate Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a code of procedure, or simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings in the courts of this State, and the Senate bill relative to service of process upon insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of this State.

Michigan.

LANSING, April 23.—The Senate passed the House bills to establish a State agency for the care of juvenile offenders; to establish a lien for labor and services upon logs and lumber; to regulate fees and provide for the keeping of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal bar; the right of dower in insane, embecile or idiotic married women, and to authorize railroads to convey their property and franchise under certain circumstances.

New York.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the usury law was passed—17 to 12.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873.

The area of lowest barometer will continue moving eastward beyond the Carolina coast. For Thursday in the South Atlantic States, falling temperature and winds veer to northwest, with cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, north and northwest winds, increasing to brisk on the western gulf coast, with generally cloudy weather and lower temperature. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north and northwest winds, and generally cloudy weather. For the lake region, rising barometer, diminishing northern winds and cloudy weather, with slightly higher temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington and Norfolk.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, City of Bristol, Donau, Batavia and Zarmatian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

The Japanese Embassy in Berlin—Conference on Christianity as the State Religion of Japan—Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition in Africa—The Military Guards of Frankfort Strengthened to Prevent Riots—The Tichborne Case in the Courts Again.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Beer Riots.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 23.—The military guards throughout the city have been greatly strengthened, but up to this morning the riots in consequence of the advance in the price of beer have not been renewed.

Return of the Japanese Embassy.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, April 23.—The Japanese Ambassadors have just returned from St. Petersburg. They have had a lengthy conference with an eminent German Professor of Jurisprudence regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish Christianity as the State religion of Japan. The Professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The ambassadors had already come to regard a change as probable, and were favorable to it. They listened eagerly to the reasons of the Professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by Governments. He said it was only vital when it grows amongst the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course to pursue. The ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the advice.

SPAIN.

Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

MADRID, April 23.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly held a session to-day. The ministers were present at the meeting, and hopes are now entertained that an agreement will be reached between these two branches of the Government.

Captain Generalship Resigned.

General Pavia has resigned the Captain Generalship of Madrid.

Trouble Apprehended.

Troops promenaded the streets of the city during the day, as though trouble of some kind had been apprehended. All the shops were open. There was a great assemblage outside the Hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, but there was no disturbance. The National Guard occupy a strategic position, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker at Falookra.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

KHARTOUM, AFRICA, April 21.—A merchant who has just arrived here from Gondokoro reports that Sir Samuel Baker and party were at Falookra, and all well. He says he was present when Baker's agent came to the son of the King of Gondokoro and took two hundred soldiers to Falookra.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, April 23.—The celebrated Tichborne case again came up for trial to-day.

Rumored Suicide.

LONDON, April 23.—There is a rumor in London this evening that Karl De La Warr has committed suicide.

FRANCE.

The Coming Election.

PARIS, April 23.—Cremieux, a member of the Government of the 4th of September, 1870, is supporting DeRemusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 23.—River 24 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Nashville and Armadillo, Arkansas river. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco and Shannon, Memphis; tows down with coal—Charlie Brown, Tom Dodsworth, Yeager, Tom Farrow with a miscellaneous tow; tows up with empty barges—Little Giant, Tom Dodsworth and Tom Farrow. Cloudy and cool.

Wednesday's papers contain the following:—The Leopard and Mt. Logan, with coal, and the J. S. Neal, with salt, arrived on Tuesday from Pittsburgh, and the Reindeer left for Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.....The machinery of the Cherokee was sold at Louisville yesterday morning to Capt. Parisot for $1,650. The machinery of the Brill was also sold, Capt. M. A. Cox becoming the purchaser at $1,850. The snag boat Octavia cut 15,000 trees and pulled up 130 snags in Ouachita river from the 22d of January to the 1st of April.....Fair progress is making in removing the wreck of the New State. A considerable amount of freight off of her was taken to Pittsburgh yesturday morning by the R. C. McCormick.....It is reported that Captain John Rhode is paying attention to a young lady up the Monongahela river with serious intentions.

CAIRO, April 23.—Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Marbie City, Vicksburg, 2; Mohawk, St. Louis; Geo. C. Wolfe, St. Louis, 3; Quickstep, Evansville, 5. Left up—Wolfe, Big Red River, 3 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis, 4; Mohawk, Memphis, 5; Davage, St. Louis, 5; Comet, St. Louis, 6; Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 12. River fallen 13 inches. Cloudy. Thermometer 46.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Arrived—Ben Franklin and United States, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky river; Sandy, Leavenworth. Departed—Ben Franklin and United States, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Leavenworth. Canal, 4 feet 10 inches. Indian chute, 8 feet 10 inches. Cloudy and cold; threatening snow.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Cloudy and cool, almost enough for snow. River falling. Arrived—John Wade, New Orleans. Departed, last night—Falls Pilot, Ohio river; Crescent City, New Orleans; Jas. Kyle and City of Alton, St. Louis; Skillinger, Cincinnati; to-day—John Kilgore and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Cleburn, White river.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Arrived—John Means and Cowan, Cairo; Rob Roy, Keokuk. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Scout, Grand Tower, Memphis; Babbage, Cairo;] Bon Accord, Cumberland river. River falling slowly. Clear and cold. A very high wind last night compelled steamers to lie up.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 23.—Cloudy and cold; signs of clearing; mercury 40 to 46. River fallen 1 foot. Down—Mountain Belle, midnight; Exchange, 11 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 2:30 P. M.; Jno. Gilmore and Mary Ament, 3:30; Idlewild, 5:30. Up—Richmond, 9 A. M.; Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 10. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville. Continental and Bismark, St. Louis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Mary Allen and barges, St. Louis; Edinburgh, Arkansas river. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—River falling; 3 feet 9 inches on Harpeth shoals. Arrived—Branstford, from the upper Cumberland, with 150 hogsheads tobacco. Departed—Tyrone for Cairo.

ALBANY.

Locomotives Sold for Unpaid Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y.—United States Collector Bailey to-day sold eight locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, seized by him for non-payment of taxes. They realized $22,750, and were bought by Warren S. Low, Jr., on behalf of the company. S. T. Fairchild, attorney for the company, protested against the sale, on the ground that the tax was assessed against the New York Central Railroad Company, and therefore could not be collected of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies.

THE MODOC WAR.

Other Tribes Preparing for the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—There is no further news to-night of the Modoc war. A dispatch from Portland, to-night says the Indians of the Upper Columbia, Snake and Lewis rivers are well posted on Modoc affairs, and are indulging extravagantly in war paint and war dances. The troops in eastern Oregon will probably prevent and punish any outrages in Sonora. The troops are making vigorous war against the Apaches from Arizona, and expect to diminish the number of depredations materially.

Investigation into the Richmond Switch Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—The investigation into the Richmond switch disaster closed to-day, after a hearing of three and a half hours. Little new testimony was elicited. The miller who ongs the mill where the accident occurred testified that there had been no unusual rains lately. There was nothing different in the flow of water from former years. On Friday there was about the same amount of water in the pond as usual. He was sure the dam had been tampered with. The result of the inquiry will be reported at the May session of the General Assembly.

North American Sengerbund.

CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—The organization of the North American Sengerbund was perfected last evening by the election of E. H. Boym as President. The other officers are Chas. Saelzer, Vice President; Herman Buck, Financial Secretary; J. Welsert, Recording Secretary, and Frederick Sunbine, Corresponding Secretary. All the officers are residents of Cleveland. The next Sengerfest will be held here in June of next year. Preparations are making to render it the grandest festival the International Association has yet held.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, April 23.—The first game of base ball of the season here for the championship was played between the Philadelphia club and Boston nine to-day. The Philadelphia club won—8 to 5.

ST. LOUIS.

Preparing for the Congressional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The executive and other committees having in charge the preparations for the Congressional Convention to be held here next month, had another meeting this afternoon, and still further perfected the arrangements for the event. The following invitation to be addressed to all Congressmen of the West and South, was agreed upon: "Sir —You are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend a convention of members of both Houses of Congress, to be held in this city, commencing on the 13th day of May, 1873, at which it is proposed to lay before you the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial needs of the West and South, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation in obtaining such national legislation as will insure the improvement of the present and opening up of new water lines of transportation to the seaboard." It was also decided to invite President Grant and the heads of departments of the Government to be present at the Convention. The railroad excursion through Missouri and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, in which all delegates to this Convention will be invited to participate, will leave here on Friday morning, May 16, all arrangements to that end having been made and invitations given out.

Singular Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A singular case of suicide occurred here this afternoon. A man whose name is supposed from papers found upon him to be Christian Johnson, entered a coal office on West Adams street, and quietly asked the clerk in attendance to lend him a knife for a moment. The clerk handed the man his pocket knife, which he took, and opening one blade, drew it rapidly across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear, and died almost instantly.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Rare Chance for Investment—Securities Offered by Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Capitalists who are on the lookout for investments that offer the largest measure of safety with the greatest returns, should take note of the announcement made by Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co. in another column, that they are ready to furnish Water Loan Bonds of the city of Pittsburgh. These bonds, among the leading financiers who have examined into their merits are regarded as unexcelled by any other ever offered in this market. They bear seven per cent. interest, are free from all taxation, and are peculiarly safe from the fact that they come in as a first mortgage on the new and magnificent Water Works now in course of erection, and which are to cost several millions of dollars. Further the bonds are secured by the corporate wealth of the city, and as they can never be sold below par, there is no danger that they will ever become a drug in the market. Any one who has a Water Loan Bond, can consider it as good as ready cash at all times. Such an opportunity for a bonded investment has seldom been offered and parties who have money whether it is in large or small amounts, that they wish to safely invest can not find a better place to put their funds than by purchasing these bonds.

Messrs. Hill & Co., are recognized among our most prudent and careful financial firms, and the fact that they have the bonds for sale is an indication that the investment will be a good one. The firm is now ready at their banking house, No. 58 Fourth avenue, to furnish the securities or any information desirable in regard to the or other investments.

For Special Work

in plain and fancy sewing for the family, the American Buttonhole and Overseaming machine has no superior. It is one of those kind of machines that can be shut up and not used for a time, and then when wanted for use, will be found as easy to run and in as good order as though it were being operated every day. This is a rare advantage which only those who have been annoyed with other machines, can appreciate. The American is made for use, and will come up to every requirement. Those who have had an "American" declare that every day convinces them the more of its superiority. It is a fine household ornament, too, being gotten up in nice style, and as a sewing machine it has no superior, while it can be purchased at a moderate price. Call on the agent, Mr. James Espy, 115 Liberty street, and see the American at work.

Lace Curtains. New Styles.

We respectfully intimate that we are now showing an extensive and varied stock of Nottingham and French Guipure Lace Curtains in new and beautiful styles, never before shown here. Amongst them are several pretty designs in Nottingham goods as low as $5.00 per pair, and the higher grades are better value than we have ever before offered. We have also just to hand a superb assortment of Swiss Lace Window Shades, very handsome goods.

BIGGUS & HACKS,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Dinner setts of the most varied patterns, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Directors for the SOUTH SIDE GAS CO. will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

ap22:169 D. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Dalton Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on corner of Penn and Tenth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive an act upon the report of the Committee authorized at the annual meeting of the Stockholders in October last to negotiate and close the sale of the Transportation equipment of the Company.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. ap22:177

☞ NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN,

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1873. Secretary. ap7:84

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE L. S. M. R. R. R. CO., TEMPERANCEVILLE, PA.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for one President and six Directors for said Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 24th, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M., at said office. Stockholders are requested to meet at the same place at 1 o'clock.

WM. ESPY, President.

April 23, 1873. ap24:88

☞ HILAND AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Hiland avenue will be held at the Hiland Public School House, in the 19th ward of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 3,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 2d, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to the city Water Works property," and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed April 14, 1873.

R. B. CARNAHAN,
OLIVER FERSON,
C. HOEVELLER,
Conductors of Election.

ap23:183

☞ ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS of Stanton Avenue Improvement will be held at MT. ALBION SCHOOL HOUSE, 18th ward, on FRIDAY, May 2d, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 7 P

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 97.

FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Rochester and its Attractive Surroundings.

THE YOUNGEST TOWN IN THE VALLEY.

"Just Forty Years Ago."

ITS PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND PROSPECTS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
[Letter No. 9.]
Rochester.

Rochester is the youngest town in Beaver Valley, having its existence as a town only about forty years. Its history is not connected with any of the early incidents, for which its neighbors are famous. It is singular why it was overlooked so long, and why it was not the first river town at the mouth of the Beaver. In every point it is superior as a place for business, to either Bridgewater or Beaver, having an unlimited capacity for wharfage and advantageous locations for manufactories and business houses. Its life has been an exciting one, fully as much so as any other settlement in the Beaver Valley. No citizens love ever saw more exciting land speculations or wilder financial undertakings, than have been here witnessed. Although the history of the town does not run back into that of the aboriginals, or to that of the pioneers who first laid claim to the lands in and around it, yet the scenes of interest have transpired on the soil and made it memorable and full of interest to those who have been permitted to hear the stories and thrilling adventures of the good old fathers.

The "Academy Outlots" were located in a portion of what is now Rochester, running to its lower or eastern boundary. Connected with these outlots, there is much that is very interesting, but it is now too late to gather any credible account of the events that transpired back at that time. The fathers are gone, and with them has been a great deal of valuable information. Tradition gives us something once in a while, but too unreliable and uncertain to rely here. The town was a part of New Sewickley township until the year 1832. During the period preceding that date, there were built on the flat and steppes forming the present borough, about twenty houses, some of them running back to a very early period. This was the number of houses at the time the first lots were surveyed and run off. Some boat building was done by Samuel Moore as early as 1825. The family of Moores were among the earliest settlers in Beaver Valley, and the gentleman constructed keelboats for use on the lower waters, doing a fair business at that time. This would seem to be the first industry in Rochester, or its present limits, and the adaptability of the location, and the advantages of the business for the place, were easily recognized. Boat building was carried on at a much earlier period on the Beaver above Rochester, probably on account of there being plenty of timber.

The bridge connecting Bridgewater and Rochester was built as early as the year 1814, being a very cheap structure, supported by uprights for piers. It served its purpose and day, however, and met the wants of the people at that time. It was blown down after a while and replaced by one which has a better appearance and more capacity for endurance.

"The Oldest Inhabitant."

The town of Rochester came into existence in the year 1832. The first lots laid out on the river seem to have been during that year, by J. A. Sholes, Esq., who is yet residing in a house located on one of the lots. The number of lots comprised all of one-half of one of the outlots, being about four acres. These lots are located on the river bank, not far from where the wharf is built. About this time a saw mill was erected by Mr. Lukens, which was followed not longer after by the car factory, a very extensive building, and which has since been in use as a plow factory. Dating from this period, was the commencement of the manufacturing interests of the town. Another boat yard was put in operation and ran for some years. The town now had two good boat yards in successful operation, doing business to their full capacity. During that time, and for some time afterwards, the business was a very extensive one, and brought some degree of prosperity to the people. Business became more active, and a bright future was opening up before the town. Commerce was fast being attracted to the place, and in 1836 the first boat landed on its shores and opened a new and continuously increasing business. The boat was named New Castle, probably after the town of that name, on the canal recently built, at the head of the Beaver river, and with which a large trade sprung up. Warehouses were now the order of the day, and the first one was a small building set on the bank by Mr. Sholes in front of his residence.

The "Scotties" Trade.

Boating became now a thriving business. hundreds of boats yearly passing up and down the river, and loading at Rochester. A report made by the Cincinnati Board of Trade prior to 1850, shows that 233 different steamboats annually passed up or down the Ohio river, in their trips from Pittsburgh to the lower ports and return, and necessarily all must pass Rochester, any of which could be hailed and made use of for commerce. Of course thousands of trips in all were made by these boats, hundreds of which landed, and received and landed their cargoes. It had become an immense business in the course of a few years, giving good employment to scores of persons, and adding very much to the progress of the town. The opening of the canal running to Erie, and connecting with other canals at or near New Castle for other points, created a large and growing trade in this direction. Good outlets were established, by which the town had access to the outer world, and soon became a very prominent point.

In 1835 and 1836, a great impetus was given to the town by the operations of Mr. Ovid Pinney, a gentleman who owned largely of the property of the town, and had an interest in making it successful. Hundreds of acres of ground were laid out in lots and extensively advertised throughout the country. All available property was bought up, and then the greatest efforts were put forth to show the excellent advantages, &c., for the purpose of building up the town. Beaver Valley has never witnessed another such excitement as was thus created. Property ran up to the highest possible pitch, and men became rich—or poor—in a day. This was pushed to the greatest extent, and the property fell into the hands of a New York company. Of course, this state of affairs could not last a great while, and after a time the bubble burst and Rochester assumed a more established basis. Considerable building was started in connection with this great speculation, but they should not find place in these letters. The excitement is referred to merely as a historical fact. Other points were more or less affected also, and property fell for unprecedented sums. Rochester became a borough in the year 1849, and started as such with an established reputation as a good business point. During the same year, the present wharf was built for the accommodation of the river traffic. Improvements became much more rapid, and means for the extension of business were made use of. In 1853, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed through the town, which opened up a new field for its enterprise and added very largely to the business prospects and interests of the town.

Rochestr's Outlook for the Future.

In 1856 the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad was opened for business and opened another scope of country for the entrance of Rochester's business interests. Shortly afterward the road to Erie was also opened, thus giving to the town the outlet by river and rail to Pittsburgh; the river outlet to the lower ports; one railroad leading to the granaries and pasture fields of the great West, and two lines of railroad and two or three canals leading to the great lakes of the north-west. It is not a difficult matter to see what a vast field was here opened up, for the advancement of the material interests of Rochester, and the building up of a large city. With such avenues of trade opened up to her doors, and such a variety of interests presented for the use of the citizens of the borough, is it any wonder that her citizens dreamed and talked of commercial greatness and financial power? It would seem to the observer that the immense trade on the roads leading to the great West were enough to give business prominence to any place of moderate energy. Under the stimulus of the fields of commercial fertility thus placed within the reach of Rochester, it soon became quite a forwarding point. All these roads and canals necessarily touched the town, and from all points of the country goods could be shipped directly to the port and stations within its limits. Merchandise of all kinds found here a place from which it could be shipped to all parts of Beaver county and parts of Butler. In the improvement of its business interests, rapid strides had also been made in building and improving the appearance of the town. The rapid improvements made in the other valley towns have given an impetus to those of Rochester, which, as a matter of course, did not desire to be outdone by its neighbors and rivals. Direct connection was opened between Rochester and the part of the county on the opposite side of the river by a good steam ferry, which was another important addition to the town in the way of directing a large trade from that side of the river, and a considerable travel on the part of the citizens.

Many industries of various kinds were finding a good, substantial footing and remunerative employment was given to scores of workmen, whose cosy little homes soon began to dot the hill sides, and vie with more costly dwellings, in their surroundings of natural beauty. The whole town was alive with the ceaseless activity on the part of its citizens, and every one pronounced it the home of thrift and energy. Attention was being paid to the moral and intellectual wants of the people and every effort was put forth to make the status of the people inferior to none anywhere. BEAVER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Resignation of Hon. Lin Barthelomew Not Accepted—The Railroad and Canal Question.

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegraph.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1873.

Resignation Not Accepted.

President Meredith called the Constitutional Convention to order at 10 o'clock. The President presented a letter from the Hon. Lin Bartholomew, resigning his seat in the Convention, which was not accepted, a large majority of the delegates voting against a motion to accept.

Railroads and Canals.

The disposition of the members seems to be to get down to work, and consequently the usual resolution to change the hours of meeting and adjourning was ignored, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the railroad question, Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

The eighth section, as follows, came up for debate:

No corporation engaged in transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges for carriage for either freight or passengers. Such corporations shall carry persons and goods of people of this State on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through the State on the works owned or controlled by such corporations, and no higher rate per ton per mile shall be charged for transportation of goods, or higher rate per mile for passengers, than shall be charged for like service in this State to people of other States; and the rates for same class of freight shall be uniform, and charges for freight or fares for passengers shall for equal distances be the same, and a higher charge shall never be made for short distances than is made for longer distances; no drawbacks shall either directly or indirectly be made.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, opposed the clause that the rates shall be uniform. He proceeded to show the unfairness of such provision, and the impossibility of prescribing toll on roads which had cost millions of dollars and others which had cost but some hundreds of thousands. He thought the proper phraseology should be that "no unjust discrimination shall be made in charges for freights and rates of passengers."

Mr. Baer, of Somerset, offered the following substitute.

All railroads and canals are hereby declared public highways, upon which, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, all persons have an equal right of having their persons and property transported, at rates of fare, freight, and tolls which shall be the same to all, never higher for a shorter distance upon the same road, nor for equal distances always the same, and the Legislature may by law determine the maximum rates.

Mr. Baer advocated his substitute at length, and was succeeded on the floor by Messrs. Howard, of Allegheny, Cochran, of York, and others. Without reaching a vote on the amendment, the committee rose with leave to sit again in the afternoon.

The Convention took a recess until 3 P. M.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Company sinking a shaft at Cooperville, Westmoreland county, has reached coal at the depth of one hundred and eighty feet.

ON Tuesday morning, a lady named Potter, about sixty years of age, was run over by a train on the E. & F. Railroad, about a mile from Connéautville Station, and instantly killed.

ON Saturday night last the drug store of Dr. R. M. Boyles & Co., of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as the furniture belonging to the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which held meetings over the store.

ON Wednesday last, three prisoners, named Thomson, Robinson and Stine, escaped from the jail at Brookville. Stine was subsequently recaptured. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for their capture.

THE residence of Mr. John Adams, in Boot Jack, Jefferson county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last. We learn that the family was absent when the fire occurred, and that everything contained in the building was consumed.

THE ticket office at Beatty's Station, Westmoreland county, was burglariously entered on the night of the 18th instant. Access to the office was gained by a hole being cut through the window shutter, thereby enabling the thief to reach down and unfasten the latch cord. The perpetrator of the deed was rewarded for his trouble by getting about fifteen cents and a cedar pencil.

ON Sunday last, the family of Mr. A. Harris, a dry goods merchant, of Corry, were taken with peculiar and alarming symptoms. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Harris, their child, Nathan Jacobins and an elder brother who was visiting there and who was taken with similar sickness after returning to his home in Sparta. A physician was called in and pronounced it a case of poisoning, resulting from partaking of cantharides, which decision was circumstantially confirmed upon examination of some of the culinary vessels. Quantities of pulverized cantharides were found in the coffee pot, and on the outside, visible to the naked eye, and pies were also found, seasoned with the same irritating powder. Suspicion pointed to a servant, whose acts tended to increase them. After the first attack, and while the minds of the family were agitated to understand the cause of strange proceedings, it is stated that the suspected individual was seen to take a pie from the pantry into the back yard and destroy it. This was afterward partly gathered up and found to be filled with the same powder. Inquiry was made at the drug store, and at once it was reported that one ounce of cantharides had been purchased there recently by a woman, but not the one under suspicion. The family are now out of danger.

KANSAS.

Murders by Indians.

ATCHISON, April 23.—A correspondent of the *Daily Champion*, writing from Arkansas City, in southwestern Kansas, says a man named Thompson arrived there on the 20th instant, who states that on the 11th inst. he was robbed by a band of Indians near Medicine Lodge Creek, and his four companions killed. The party consisted of himself, John and William Mitchell, and William and James Falkenton. They were recently from Wagonpin county, Illinois. They arrived at Medicine Lodge Creek, near the south line of the State, on the 8th inst. They had with them a span of horses, wagon, camp equipage, and about $1,000 in money. On Friday, the 11th inst., Thompson was about a quarter of a mile from camp, when he saw about three or four hundred Indians surround it. Shortly afterwards he heard firing and saw Indians using tomahawks on his comrades. He supposed they were all killed at the time of the attack. Part of the Indians took him prisoner, and robbed him of all he had, but finally let him go. He arrived at Caldwell about noon on the 14th. While there he was told that nine others were killed on Medicine Lodge Creek by the Indians about the same time his camp was attacked.

FIRES.

St. Petersburg, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—A fire originated at St. Petersburg, about four o'clock this morning, by a lamp exploding in the parlor of the St. James Hotel, which destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, with property amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only two thousand dollars. The hotel was entirely destroyed, a loss of fifteen thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. B. Kierley, sucker rod manufactory, loses three thousand dollars; no insurance. Clark, groceries, loses four thousand dollars; insured for two thousand.

Fort Scott, Ks.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., April, 23.—A terrific fire has broken out on Market street, in the central business part of the city. Many buildings are already in flames, and it is impossible to tell where the conflagration will end. Great consternation prevails, as there seems to be no way to prevent the destruction of a large portion of the business part of the city.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary of War Belknap, General Phil. Sheridan and party are expected in Brownsville, Texas, to-day.

—The printers of the country press of North Alabama have resolved not to work for any paper using a patent outside.

—The first shipment of crude borax (4,500 pounds) reached Los Angeles on Wednesday from the new borax fields.

—Mr. Herbert R. Smith and Miss Annie E. Dennison, a daughter of Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, were married in Columbus on Wednesday.

—The Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature reported to the House leave to withdraw on the various petitions for an eight hour law.

—At Edgeworth, Mass., on Wednesday morning, Mark Boothby, a carpenter, while under the influence of liquor, deliberately shot his wife, instantly killing her. The murderer escaped.

—A collision between passenger trains going north and south occurred at Byron, nine miles below Jackson, Miss., on the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, on Tuesday morning. Fortunately no one was injured.

—Over three-fourths of the railroad bridge at Kendallville, Maine, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—The Prince Edward Island Government having resigned, the following gentlemen will form the new administration: J. C. Pope, Premier; F. H. Hartlland, Colonial Secretary; Fred. D. St. Croix Brecken, Attorney General; G. W. Hawlan, Chairman of Railway Board; A. A. McDonald, Postmaster General, and W. W. Sullivan, Solicitor General.

—A special from Exeter, N. H., states that on Sunday night a boy, Wilfred L. Fitts, of Lowell, now in a cell of the Exeter jail, while in a somnambulistic state, got possession of a razor of one of three prisoners occupying the same cell, and attempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be secured. Fitts made a midnight attack with an axe upon a boy named Emerson a few days since.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Argument on the Bill of Exceptions in Stokes' Case—Contracts with Park Commissioners of Brooklyn Declared Illegal—Recorder Hackett Threatened—The Bull's Head Bank Reopened—An Eight Hour Enforcement League Organized—Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters—Two Children Murdered by an Insane Mother.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1873.

The Bull's Head Bank Reopened.

The Bull's Head Bank reopened to-day, with A. S. Cameron as President. The capital has been all paid up. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars was subscribed by the depositors, and the remainder by the old stockholders. Of the million due the depositors, seventy-five thousand dollars have been paid. The former clerical force has been retired.

Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters.

At the meeting of the National Board of Underwriters, to-day, the President, in his address, referred to the new discriminating schedule of rates, varying in proportion to the safety from fire of the property insured, and said it had been favorably received and led to excellent results.

Statistics in the address of the President showed a total expenditure of 110 70-100 per cent. for 1872, or a loss of $62,302,066 by companies connected with the business in this country.

The report of the Committee on Statistics showed that there are in the country 49,844 cotton, paper, flouring and grist mills, boot and shoe factories, woolen mills and hardware manufactories, and assuming that the average amount paid by each for insurance is one hundred dollars per annum, there are in the aggregate $4,984,400, equal in amount to 15 per cent. of the insurance premiums collected by all the companies in 1871.

The report closed by recommending an appropriation for the collection of needful information for more safely estimating rates. The announcement was made that the Superintendents were in full sympathy with the National Board of Underwriters. Committees were appointed and the Board adjourned till to-morrow.

Two Children Murdered by an Insane Mother.

This evening Mrs. Annie Hennessy, twenty-six years of age, the wife of George Hennessy, a respectable shoemaker, residing in tenement house 87, Third street, during a fit of insanity killed her two children, George, aged three years, and Francis, aged five months. On returning from work the husband found the door of the room locked, and after considerable trouble gained admission, when he saw a boy standing in the centre of the room in which the bodies of the children were lying. The mother, who for some time has been afflicted with religious mania, had choked the children and then roasted the bodies on the stove. The poor creature was sent to the hospital by the police.

The Labor Question.

The workingmen's associations have organized an Eight Hour Enforcement League, composed of two delegates from each union in the State. At a meeting last night W. A. Garsey, of the Bricklayer's Union, raised a storm by saying that although he belonged to a union, he did not believe in the principle, and that the sixty thousand men who walked the streets in idleness last winter owed it to the unions.

Contracts with Park Commissioners of Brooklyn Declared Illegal.

In Brooklyn to-day, in the suit of Peter Riley against the city to recover $55,000 for extra work under a contract with the Park Commissioners, Judge Pratt rendered a decision dismissing the action. The effect of the ruling is that all public work done in Brooklyn under the direction of the Park Commissioners is illegal.

Stokes' Case.

After a decision was rendered in the preliminary issue in Stokes' case to-day, argument was begun on the bill of exceptions. Mr. Tremaine made a long argument, contending that a new trial should be granted, and was followed by Dan Passos on the same side. It is expected the arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

Recorder Hackett Threatened.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, to-day, read a letter received from an anonymous correspondent threatening himself or some member of his family with death, should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon prisoners convicted of what the writer regards as light offences.

Cellars Unfit for Occupancy.

City Sanitary Inspector Jones reports that of five hundred and forty-nine cellars examined between Houston street and the Battery four hundred and fifty were unfit for occupancy.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873.

Revising the Laws.

The Joint Commission on the revision of laws, in session here since Monday, will adjourn this week. The Committee is providing for indexing the statutes already codified.

The New Trade Dollar.

The Director of the Mint has fixed the charge for coining the new trade dollar at one-half cent per piece, which is the lowest possible rate under the law. Great expectations are entertained of the trade dollar as a means of creating a home demand for parting with bullion and keeping gold in the country. The Republic of Hayti, Ecuador and another South American Republic are anxious that their coinage shall be executed by the United States, but as there is no law which will permit this to be done, it is probable Congress will authorize such services.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $557,907,226.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—In the House, this morning, the House bill to authorize County Commissioners to pay a reasonable compensation for bridges and culverts along the roads, transferred to them by any Road Company, was passed. Also the Senate bill to so amend sections five and nine of the insurance laws, as to provide for the election of Directors for mutual insurance companies.

In the Senate the following bill was passed: The Senate bill to authorize companies incorporated for mining and manufacturing oils and cotton and woolen goods to carry on business beyond the limits of the State.

The general appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment offered to appropriate $500,000 to pay the Morgan raid claims. This insures a lengthy discussion and considerable delay in the passage of the bill.

In the House this afternoon the House bill to so amend the municipal code as to provide that cities may have power to extend streets across railroad tracks and lands, and to make proper crossings, was passed. The Senate bill to provide for the sale of canal lands for the benefit of the Agricultural College fund, after being amended so as to cut out the original purpose of the bill, was passed. A bill was introduced providing for a more stringent penalty for the sale of unsound meat.

In the Senate a proposition to appropriate $130,000 for the property destroyed by the Union forces during the Morgan raid was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 12. The motion to appropriate $430,967 for property destroyed by the rebel forces during the said raid was also agreed to—yeas 16, nays 15.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a code of procedure, or simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings in the courts of this State, and the Senate bill relative to service of process upon insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of this State.

Michigan.

LANSING, April 23.—The Senate passed the House bills to establish a State agency for the care of juvenile offenders; to establish a lien for labor and services upon logs and lumber; to regulate fees and provide for the keeping of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal; the right of dower in insane, embecile or idiotic married women, and to authorize railroads to convey their property and franchise under certain circumstances.

New York.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the usury law was passed—17 to 12.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873.

The area of lowest barometer will continue moving eastward beyond the Carolina coast. For Thursday in the South Atlantic States, falling temperature and winds veer to northwest, with cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, north and northwest winds, increasing to brisk on the western gulf coast, with generally cloudy weather and lower temperature. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north and northwest winds, and generally cloudy weather. For the lake region, rising barometer, diminishing northern winds and cloudy weather, with slightly higher temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington and Norfolk.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, City of Bristol, Donau, Batavia and Zarmatian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

The Japanese Embassy in Berlin—Conference on Christianity as the State Religion of Japan—Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition in Africa—The Military Guards of Frankfort Strengthened to Prevent Riots—The Tichborne Case in the Courts Again.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Beer Riots.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 23.—The military guards throughout the city have been greatly strengthened, but up to this morning the riots in consequence of the advance in the price of beer have not been renewed.

Return of the Japanese Embassy.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, April 23.—The Japanese Ambassadors have just returned from St. Petersburg. They have had a lengthy conference with an eminent German Professor of Jurisprudence regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish Christianity as the State religion of Japan. The Professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The ambassadors had already come to regard a change as probable, and were favorable to it. They listened eagerly to the reasons of the Professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by Governments. He said it was only vital when it grows amongst the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course to pursue. The ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the advice.

SPAIN.

Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

MADRID, April 23.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly held a session to-day. The ministers were present at the meeting, and hopes are now entertained that an agreement will be reached between these two branches of the Government.

Captain Generalship Resigned.

General Pavia has resigned the Captain Generalship of Madrid.

Trouble Apprehended.

Troops promenaded the streets of the city during the day, as though trouble of some kind had been apprehended. All the shops were open. There was a great assemblage outside the Hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, but there was no disturbance. The National Guard occupy a strategic position, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker at Falookra.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

KHARTOUM, AFRICA, April 21.—A merchant who has just arrived here from Gondokoro reports that Sir Samuel Baker and party were at Falookra, and all well. He says he was present when Baker's agent came to the son of the King of Gondokoro and took two hundred soldiers to Falookra.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, April 23.—The celebrated Tichborne case again came up for trial to-day.

Rumored Suicide.

LONDON, April 23.—There is a rumor in London this evening that Earl De La Warr has committed suicide.

FRANCE.

The Coming Election.

PARIS, April 23.—Cremieux, a member of the Government of the 4th of September, 1870, is supporting De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 23.—River 24 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived.—Nashville and Armadillo, Arkansas river. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco and Shannon, Memphis; tows down with coal—Charlie Brown, Tom Dodsworth, Yeager, Tom Farrow with a miscellaneous tow; tows up with empty barges.—Little Giant, Tom Dodsworth and Tom Farrow. Cloudy and cool.

Wednesday's papers contain the following:—The Leopard and Mt. Clare, with coal, and the J. S. Neal, with salt, arrived on Tuesday from Pittsburgh, and the Reindeer left for Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.....The machinery of the Chowchee was sold at Louisville yesterday morning to Capt. Parisot for $1,650. The machinery of the Brill was also sold, Capt. M. A. Cox becoming the purchaser at $1,650.....The snag boat Octavia cut 15,000 trees and pulled up 130 snags in Ouachita river from the 22d of January to the 1st of April.....Fair progress is making in removing the wreck of the New State. A considerable amount of freight off of her was taken to Pittsburgh yesterday morning by the E. G. McCormick.....It is reported, that Captain John S. McMillan says, that Captain John Rhode is paying attention to a young lady up the Monongahela river with serious intentions.

CAIRO, April 23.—Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Marble City, Vicksburg, 2; Mohawk, St. Louis; Geo. C. Wolfe, St. Louis, 3; Quickstep, Evansville, 5. Departed—Wolfe, Red River, 3 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis, 4; Mohawk, Memphis, 5; Davage, St. Louis, 5; Comet, St. Louis, 6; Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 6. River fallen 13 inches. Cloudy. Thermometer 46.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Arrived—Ben Franklin and United States, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky river; Sandy, Leavenworth. Departed—Ben Franklin and United States, Cincinnati; Bluewing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Leavenworth. Canal, 9 feet 10 inches; Indian chute, 8 feet 10 inches. Cloudy and cold; threatening snow.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Cloudy and cool, almost enough for snow. River falling. Arrived—John Maude, New Orleans. Departed, last night—Falls Pilot, Ohio river; Crescent City, New Orleans; Jas. Eyle and City of Alton, St. Louis; Skillinger, Cincinnati; to-day—John Kilgour and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Cleburn, White river.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Arrived—John Means and Cowan, Cairo; Rob Roy, Keokuk. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Babbage, Cairo; Bon Accord, Cumberland river. River falling slowly. Clear and cold. A very high wind last night compelled steamers to tie up.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 23.—Cloudy and cold; signs of clearing; mercury 40 to 46. River fallen 1 foot. Down—Mountain Belle, midnight; Exchange, 11 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 2:30 P. M.; Jno. Gilmore and Mary Ament, 3:30; Idlewild, 5:30. Up—Richmond, 5; Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 10. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; Continental and Bismark, St. Louis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis; Edinburgh, Arkansas river. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—River falling; 3 feet 9 inches on Harpeth shoals. Arrived—Branstford, from the upper Cumberland, with 150 hogsheads tobacco. Departed—Tyrone for Cairo.

ALBANY.

Locomotives Sold for Unpaid Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y.—United States Collector Bailey to-day sold eight locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, seized by him for non-payment of taxes. They realized $22,750, and were bought by Warren S. Low, Jr., on behalf of the company. S. T. Fairchild, attorney for the company, protested against the sale, on the ground that the tax was assessed against the New York Central Railroad Company, and therefore could not be collected of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies.

THE MODOC WAR.

Other Tribes Preparing for the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—There is no further news to-night of the Modoc war. A dispatch from Portland to-night says the Indians of the Upper Columbia, Snake and Louis rivers are well posted on Modoc affairs, and are indulging extravagantly in war paint and war dances. The troops in Eastern Oregon will probably prevent and punish any outrages in Sonora. The troops are making vigorous war against the Apaches from Arizona, and expect to diminish the number of depredations materially.

Investigation into the Richmond Switch Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—The investigation into the Richmond switch disaster closed to-day, after a hearing of three and a half hours. Little new testimony was elicited. The miller who owns the mill where the accident occurred testified that there had been no unusual rains lately. There was nothing different in the flow of water from former years. On Friday there was about the same amount of water in the pond as usual. He was sure the dam had been tampered with. The result of the inquiry will be reported at the May session of the General Assembly.

North American Sængerbund.

CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—The organization of the North American Sængerbund was perfected last evening by the election of E. H. Boym as President. The other officers are Chas. Saelzer, Vice President; Herman Buek, Financial Secretary; J. Weisert, Recording Secretary; and Frederick Bushne, Corresponding Secretary. All the officers are residents of Cleveland. The next Sængerfest will be held here in June of next year. Preparations are making to render it the grandest festival the International Association has yet held.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, April 23.—The first game of base ball of the season here for the championship was played between the Philadelphia club and Boston nine to-day. The Philadelphia club won—6 to 5.

ST. LOUIS.

Preparing for the Congressional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The executive and other committees having in charge the preparations for the Congressional Convention to be held here next month, had another meeting this afternoon, and still further perfected the arrangements for the event. The following invitation to be addressed to all Congressmen of the West and South, was agreed upon: "Sir—You are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend a convention of members of both Houses of Congress, to be held in this city, commencing on the 13th day of May, 1873, at which it is proposed to lay before you the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial needs of the West and South, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation in obtaining such national legislation as will insure the improvement of the present and opening up of new water lines of transportation to the seaboard." It was also decided to invite President Grant and the heads of departments of the Government to be present at the Convention. The railroad excursion through Missouri and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, in which all delegates to this Convention will be invited to participate, will leave here on Friday morning, May 16, all arrangements to that end having been made and invitations given out.

Singular Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A singular case of suicide occurred here this afternoon. A man whose name is supposed from papers found upon him to be Christian Johnson, entered a coal office on West Adams street, and quietly asked the clerk in attendance to lend him a knife for a moment. The clerk handed the man his pocket knife, which he took, and opening one blade, drew it rapidly across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear, and died almost instantly.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Rare Chance for Investment—Securities Offered by Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Capitalists who are on the lookout for investments that offer the largest measure of safety with the greatest returns, should take note of the announcement made by Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co. In another column, that they are ready to furnish Water Loan Bonds of the city of Pittsburgh. These bonds, among the leading financiers who have examined into their merits are regarded as unexcelled by any other ever offered in this market. They bear seven per cent. interest, are free from all taxation, and are peculiarly safe from the fact that they come in as a first mortgage on the new and magnificent Water Works now in course of erection, and which are to cost several millions of dollars. Further the bonds are secured by the corporate wealth of the city, and as they can never be sold below par, there is no danger that they will ever become a drug in the market. Any one who has a Water Loan Bond, can consider it as good as ready cash at all times. Such an opportunity for a bonded investment has seldom been offered and parties who have money whether it is in large or small amounts, that they wish to safely invest can not find a better place to put their funds than by purchasing these bonds.

Messrs. Hill & Co., are recognized among our most prudent and careful financial firms, and the fact that they have the bonds for sale is an indication that the investment will be a good one. The firm is now ready at their banking house, No. 58 Fourth avenue, to furnish the securies or any information desirable in regard to the or other investments.

For Special Work

in plain and fancy sewing for the family, the American Buttonhole and Overseaming machine has no superior. It is one of those kind of machines that can be shut up and not used for a time, and then when wanted for use, will be found as easy to run and as in good order as though it were being operated every day. This is a rare advantage which only those who have been annoyed with other machines, can appreciate. The American is made for use, and will come up to every requirement. Those who have had an "American" declare that every day convinces them the more of its superiority. It is a fine household or manufacturing, too, being gotten up in nice style, and as a sewing machine it has no superior, while it can be purchased at a moderate price. Call on the agent, Mr. James Espy, 178 Liberty street, and see the American at work.

Lace Curtains. New Styles.

We respectfully intimate that we are now showing an extensive and varied stock of Nottingham and French Guipure Lace Curtains in new and beautiful styles, never before shown here. Amongst them are several pretty designs in Nottingham goods as low as $5.00 per pair, and the higher grades are better value than we have ever before offered. We have also just to hand a superb assortment of Swiss Lace Window Shades, very handsome goods.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Dinner sets of the most varied patterns, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Directors for the SOUTH SIDE R. R. Co. will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

D. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, Room No. 18, Railroad Building, corner of Penn and Tenth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive an act and act upon the report of the Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders in October last, to negotiate and effect the sale of the Transportation equipment of the Company.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. ap22:30

☞NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 107½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:44

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE L. S. M. R. R. CO.
TEMPERANCEVILLE.

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for one President and six Directors for said Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 3d, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. said office. Stockholders are requested to meet at the same place at 9 o'clock.

WM. ESPY, President.
April 22, 1873. ap22:88

☞HILAND AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Hiland avenue will be held at the Hiland Public School House, in the 19th ward of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 3,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 3d, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to line of Water Works property," and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed April 14, 1873.

R. S. CARNAHAN,
OLIVER PERSON,
C. HOEVELLER,
Conductors of election.
ap22:182

☞ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS of Stanton Avenue Improvement will be held at MT. ALBION SCHOOL HOUSE, 18th ward, on FRIDAY, May 9d, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., under the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office. In order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅜ to 117½.

THE oil regions have their full proportion of fires. St. Petersburg is the latest sufferer, the loss amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE *Chronicle* very pertinently suggests that an *office* involves *bonds* and an *oath* to properly perform certain duties. Hence, a Commissionership to Vienna is *not* an office.

THE SCANDAL about the sale of sub-Commissionerships to Vienna comes just thus: two Commissioners, appointed by Mr. Van Buren, are accused of selling the privilege to erect eating stands within the limits of the American department, to two persons, for $6,000 and $2,000 respectively. Minister Jay, and Commissioner McElrath are empowered to investigate, and if the report is found true, to suspend the offending Commissioners. The affair is exceedingly discreditable, and we are gratified that measures have been promptly taken to remedy the wrong.

ALL cities of over 20,000 population are to have the free postal delivery system. The Postmaster General will not adhere rigidly to the census tables in deciding whether a city shall have the benefits of the postal system, as the census was taken nearly three years ago, but if any city can give satisfactory evidence of having increased to over 20,000 population, it is to receive the benefits of free delivery.

A special agent of the Postoffice Department has started to the Southern States in order to put it in operation there, and after his return will visit the North on the same business.

THE success of the English detectives in tracing up the money lost by the Bank of England by the recent forgeries should stimulate our detectives to an effort to become at least equal to the demands made upon them. An old trunk was expressed to this country, but before it was released, the English detectives had ascertained that it contained a large amount of the money fraudulently obtained. It was seized, and the money recovered, thus nearly freeing the Bank of England from loss. The forgers were traced, and arrested, some time since. We are of the opinion that there are those who would rejoice at an equal expertness in a somewhat similar case, in this city.

THE beer riots at Frankfort-on-the-Maine were not temperance demonstrations by a great deal. Far from it: the disturbance had its origin in an advance in the price of beer a fraction of a penny a glass, and from this came a riot in which twelve persons were killed and forty wounded, twelve breweries were wrecked, one hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested, and the city occupied and guarded by troops. This occured on Monday night, but on Tuesday and yesterday the riots had been suppressed, although a strong force of troops was necessary to prevent another outbreak. This reads strange to Americans. We can get up a riot very readily on a political or religious difference—a matter of principle as it were—but the notion of killing people and destroying property because of the increased price of even the necessaries of life, is something foreign to the excitable tastes of our people. We can stand any amount of extortion without doing anything else than grumbling at a pretty lively rate. The Berlinese, not long ago, indulged in a riot because of a reduction in the size of their beer glasses, an indirect way of reaching the same result aimed at by the Frankfort brewers.

THE census tables of manufactures, just out, show very remarkable results, in comparing the decade ending with 1870, with previous decades. The Morrill protective tariff went into operation in 1861, and hence the comparison embodies that of the relative influence of protection and free trade. During a portion of the last decade, the country was passing through the crisis of civil war, which seriously interfered with its productive industry. Yet, with this disadvantage, the total production of manufacturing establishments in the United States, by this report was $4,232,325,442. In 1860 it was $1,885,861,676; showing an increase of $2,346,463,767. To this should be added $170,726,528, the value of the products of mining, fisheries, &c., included in the report for 1860, but excluded from that of 1870, under the head of manufactures. This is offset, however, with a deduction of $478,093,310 on account of the greater completeness of the report of 1870 than that of 1860. This leaves a net gain in the product of 1870 over that of 1860 of $2,089,096,984, or 108 per cent. Without entering into the many speculations indulged in the report, we have in this showing, a complete exemplification of the wisdom of a policy that adds so largely and permanently to the production of wealth. If this policy is persevered in, there is no good reason for doubting that the showing in 1880 will be relatively greater than that of 1870.

THERE seems to be a revival of something approaching friendly feeling between the French and Germans. The French have submitted with as good grace as could be expected to the inevitable, while the Germans have been remarkably forbearing and slow to take offence. The prospect of a speedy evacuation of the remaining French departments held by the Germans, has been accepted by both nations as the augury of a better understanding in the future. It will take a long time for chagrin at the absorption of Alsace and Lorraine into the German empire to wear off, and future wars we may be sure, will be looked to by the French as their road to redress, but in the interval the two nations need not bandy threats. The German Emperor took an active part in bringing the late negotiations for the complete evacuation of France to a happy solution, and this was so highly appreciated by M. Thiers that he sent to the Emperor a personal recognition couched in the most friendly language. This was responded to in like spirit. Bismarck held the same language, in expressing his sentiments at the co-operation of the French authorities in concluding the negotiations. A few days later an eminent speaker of the German Parliament thanked Prince Bismarck for the skill and patriotism evinced in settling with France thus satisfactorily, and thereby paving the way to reconciliation—a sentiment which was formally repeated by the President of the House, amid the loud applause of all present. Prince Bismarck, in a few words of thanks, significantly said that such an acknowledgment on such an occasion was a cure for his failing powers and a stimulant to further exertion. To add to this we have a cable dispatch announcing that the German commander in France, General Manteuffel, gave a grand banquet in honor of President Thiers' birthday, thus conveying a friendly and delicate compliment to the whole French people. This is all very pleasant, but still the Gallic eye has a keen look-out for its opportunity, and German evacuation will hasten preparations for it.

WHILE so much is being said relative to excessive imports, it should be borne in mind that our exports, for a time past, have also been largely in excess of previous years. The imports in March, 1872, were $30,218,268, and in March, 1873, $43,440,621. The exports for March, 1872, were $19,248,623; for March, 1873, $25,552,641. Thus, while the imports were $4,222,355 more this than last March, the exports were $6,309,018 more during the same period. The export of specie during the period under comparison, represents a difference of about three-quarters of a million. The comparison for the six months ending March 31, for 1872 and 1873, shows an increase in imports for the present year over the last, of $38,298,696; and of exports, exclusive of specie, of $30,572,093. The comparison from January to March, for 1872 and 1873, shows a close balance between our imports and exports, exclusive of specie. These facts carry the impression that so far are we from plunging into ruin from excessive importations, that we are really gaining upon our imports by an exchange of exports, aside from the gold exported. The three months from January to April are among the heaviest importing months in the year, and the fact that our exports have kept pace with our imports points to a more healthful condition of things than we have had for a long time. We are hopeful that a more agreeable development will be made in the future, showing that during the entire year we are exceeding our imports by our exports, thus gaining upon our debt in Europe.

THE Atlantic steamship lines now centering in New York already figure up over twenty-one thousand passengers for May, June and July, the three favorite months for transatlantic travel. The agents admit their business will be reduced because of the late disaster to the White Star line, but say it will only be brought down to their carrying capacity. Applications for berths are made a month ahead, and nearly all the steamers leave with a passenger in every berth. The fare has been raised from ten to fifteen dollars, gold, per head, by almost all the lines, and now ranges from $80 to $90 currency to $75 and $120 gold, the latter figure by those lines that boast especially luxurious tables. Round tickets are issued from $100 upwards. Large numbers of excursion parties are arranging in New York to do the Exposition and Europe generally. They are mostly in charge of European agencies, who, for a certain sum (from $400 to $750 gold), take the excursionists over a stipulated route, providing steamship and railroad tickets, hotel accommodations, admissions to museums and art galleries, omnibuses and hacks. These excursions will occupy from seventy to one hundred days; one of them is a Masonic excursion, another a teachers', and others are made up of parties of twenty or thirty residents of one place or known to each other. Guides accompany each party and the traveler is relieved from any care. Experienced and veteran travelers have a contempt for all arrangements of this kind, but for ladies and novices generally they afford admirable facilities for a first trip abroad. If we estimate that the excursionists who are to leave New York alone, in the summer months, will spend an average of fifteen hundred dollars each, we have the sum of thirty-two millions of dollars subtracted from the capital of the country for disbursement in Europe and to Europeans, for not one of the steamship lines is owned by Americans. In the aggregate, this is paying pretty dear for the whistle.

WE HAVE noted the various phases of the postal car controversy as they have developed, and will continue to do so, from time to time. The showing, on the side of the Postoffice Department, in reply to that of the railroad authorities, is just given. It compares the charges for first-class freight, from New York to Chicago, with the sum allowed for transporting mails. Avoiding details this is as follows: The charge for first class freight from New York to Chicago is $1.25 per 100 pounds. The distance is 918½ miles. Several methods of comparison are adopted,—that of computing the linear feet of space in the cars employed, the rate per mile, and estimating a car to carry 10,000 pounds of freight, and comparing the weight of mails with this. Thus the companies would receive, for a car of first-class freight, per annum, between New York and Chicago, $221,290.45; for the mail service $207,350,—an excess of $56,959.55. For the double railway service proposed between New York and Chicago, the comparison would stand,—for freight, as above, $316,788.09; for the mails, under the new law, $411,813, an excess of $95,024.91. We simply give these facts without comment. We offered some computations a short time since, to show that on way trains, passengers might be carried at a profit, at one cent per mile. With the figures above given, which comprise actual data, we have this curious result. First class freight is transported from New York to Chicago at two and two-third cents per ton per mile, in cars that carry five tons each. Passengers are self-moving freight. Estimate fifty seats for a car,—these at one cent each per mile would amount to fifty cents a car per mile,—as against thirteen and one third cents per mile for a loaded freight car,—or nearly four times as much. After making all necessary allowance for the extra coal consumed because of the greater speed of the passenger train, and the interest on the increased cost of passenger as compared with freight cars, we submit that the showing is still favorable to the view presented. We do not seek to unnecessarily agitate this subject, but doubts have been expressed as to the correctness of our previous figures, and we thus use the latest and most reliable home data to show that we were right.

THE COMING EMERGENCY.

In several directions we see the intimations of a struggle over the tariff question, by the revival of efforts in behalf of free trade. The Farmers' Convention in Illinois, the meeting of Southern and Western Congressmen in St. Louis, in May, and the Producers' and Consumers' Convention, to be held in New York on the 6th of May, are the immediate indications of this movement. The farmers have declared for free trade, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the Congressmen will either publicly do the same, or else will reach a private agreement that will be equally effective. We have no data to base a clear estimate upon, as to the probable action of the Producers and Consumers, but the very title assumed strongly suggests a free trade movement in disguise. These movements, too, have a basis for popular support. The argument begins to be very freely used, that the advance in prices in England and on the continent has been such as to nearly equalize prices, as to iron, and hence why continue a tariff that can be of no advantage. If the answer is made, that combinations will be found to break down American goods, which accomplished prices, will be greatly enhanced,—the response is offered that cheap iron is what we want. While we can get this, we will build railroads cheaply, and when prices go up, the tariff will be put in again.

The belief seems to be entertained that the high price of freights is dependent on the price of iron, chiefly; and that this is affected by the tariff. Both of these ideas are erroneous. The first error may be illustrated by the well known fact that the cost of a narrow gauge railroad is but about one-third that of a wide gauge road. The total cost of the former is from $10,000 to $20,000 per mile; while that of the latter is from $30,000 to $60,000 per mile. Yet the rails in either case must cost about the same,—the difference being chiefly made up in the other items of expense. This fact is conclusive, as regards the price of iron affecting the rate of charges on railroads. As regards the second point, there are facts to prove that protection has uniformly reduced the permanent price of iron. The report of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1871, which is recognized by even David A. Wells as reliable, contains the following conclusive evidence on this point:

"Under the tariff of 1842 our manufactures revived and drove out millions of dollars' worth of British goods, and lowered the prices of such as did reach this country. Two or three rail mills only were in operation at that time, but several others were erected within a few years following, and the make of rails largely increased. Such was the impetus given to home production that the compromise tariff of 1846-47 did not at once prostrate our industries. One season of protective tariff brought the price of rails down to $50 per ton, but in 1848-9 over 300,000 tons of English rails were thrown upon our market and sold at $40 per ton, with the avowed purpose of closing our works, and by so doing breaking down the American competition. Our rail makers asked Congress for protection against actual loss, or enough to allow them $50 per ton, but the request was refused, and their foreign rivals succeeded in a great measure in accomplishing their purpose. They then stepped in for our trade, and before competition could be fully restored supplied us with no less than 1,500,000 tons from 1851 to 1855, the price advancing from $40 to $81 per ton. American consumers paid during that brief period over $20,000,000 more than they would have been required to pay had the price remained at the point at which our mills could have been sustained. It is worthy of notice, in this connection, that in 1854, when Welsh rails were selling in England at $26 per ton, the price in New York was $40, the duty being 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; while in 1855 the price abroad was $36—an advance of $10 there—and in New York $80—at advance of $40 here, the duty being the same. It will readily be observed than English rail-makers were well repaid by the enormous profits of those four years for the slight loss suffered in destroying competition here. From 1842 to 1847 the duty on pig iron was $9 per ton. During that period the price was remarkably steady, fluctuating only between $22 50 and $30 per ton, averaging in this city (Philadelphia) about $27.50 per ton. Our average annual imports of pig iron amounted to less than 30,000 tons. The tariff of 1846-7 reduced the duty to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, equivalent to but little over $3 per ton. The importation increased to 165,000 tons in 1849, and, the price receding to less than $20, many of our furnaces were blown out, and the workmen driven into other pursuits. The price then rose to $37 per ton, and our imports to 160,000 tons per annum. The profits of foreign makers upon the pig iron sent to this country in 1853-4 could not have been less than $5,000,000.

"A more recent illustration of the principle is presented in the record in the history of the production and prices of steel rails. In 1864, just before the completion of the first Bessemer steel works in this country, the price of English steel rails in New York was $163 in gold. In the year 1865 two works were in operation here, and foreign rails were lowered to $120. Two years later, in 1867, a third works started, and two more were organized to further extend the manufacture, and foreign rails fell to $110, gold, per ton. In 1869, the capacity of our works was equal to the American demand, nearly $5,000,000 had been invested in the business, and foreign rails were put down to $80, gold, per ton. At that price they could not be made here, and the business was threatened with destruction. Unless Congress intelligently came to the aid of rails, alarmed at the prospect of being placed at the mercy of foreign makers, appealed to Congress to save our manufactures by increasing the duty on imported rails. This was done, our works reorganized with renewed vigor to the increasing home demand, the price rose to a point at which a moderate profit could be made (about $100 per ton), and has since fluctuated but little. There can scarcely be a doubt that, had Congress not acted promptly in the premises, our works would have been closed, the capital invested in them sunk, their skilled labor driven to some other occupation, and the business so disorganized that, before resumption of operations could have taken place American consumers would have suffered as seriously as in the two instances previously given."

But notwithstanding the bearing of the facts, and the lessons of experience, the truth is, a movement is in progress looking to the removal of all tariff restrictions. We are not disposed to refer repeatedly to this subject, and do so now, that we may give plain warnings to those whose interests will naturally be jeopardized. A great issue is looming up, but if our manufacturers shall be careless till their opponents have developed a popular sentiment against them, no one can foretell the result. Our judgment is, that the time is at hand when measures should be taken to meet the coming emergency. This may best be done by disseminating information, by producing facts, by pointing out the true relation of one industry with that of others. Free Trade Leagues are continually at work, diffusing such information as will benefit their side of the question, while those most interested in maintaining the present order of things seem very careless as to public sentiment in the country at large. The time will ultimately come, without doubt, when there will be enough capital consolidated in this country to meet the competitions of foreign traders and manufacturers; but that time has not yet come. Were the tariff broken down, it is quite as possible now as it was in 1847, and after years, to break down our manufacturers, by selling foreign iron in our market at a loss. We do not point out the particular methods to be employed to meet the coming emergency, but simply call attention to the danger, and leave the warning with our manufacturers.

PERSONAL.

THE Czarowitz of Russia, and wife, will visit London in May.

THE forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review* will contain a memoir of the late General Robert E. Lee, from original and other materials collected by an English writer already known from his studies of the campaigns in Virginia.

PEASGOOD knew of only three misfortunes: Sleeping in a cold room in winter, wearing tight shoes in summer, and sleeping in the same room with a crying child which one can't whip. The same cynical individual remarked, that "There is nothing more disagreeable than a piece of good fortune that comes too late."

AN inquirer after scientific information, in Concord, N. H., recently asked an apothecary, "What is this new disease—this Cerro-Gordo-final-Magginis the papers say so much about?" On application to the apothecary to find out what the man was driving at as it would have done to put up the very longest prescription ever written.

A BAPTIST minister in California says: "I came here with the old opinion that plenty of wine would promote the temperance cause. When I see whole families, father and mother, boys and girls, made drunkards by the produce of their own vineyards, I am convinced that wine-making is a curse. California is becoming a State of drunkards."

THE sudden news of the suicide of Lieut. Dennison, at San Francisco, while plunging the family of his father, Governor Dennison, into affliction, has sadly interfered with arrangements which have been completed for the marriage of a daughter of the Governor to the son of one of our best citizens of Columbus, Mr. Ben. Smith, of railroad celebrity. The cards were out for a fashionable wedding at Trinity Church, at which six bridesmaids were to assist, and the affair was anticipated as one of universal interest in social circles.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, has a weekly paper called *The Coach*. Its figurehead is a coach and four horses going at full tilt. At the head of the first column, first page, is the following line: "H. W. Leach, Driver," which we understand means editor. Under the name of the driver, so called, is the following: "WARNING.—The editor of the *Coach* carries his office in his hat, and will always be found at leisure. The fighting editor will be around every Saturday evening to settle all difficulties. The financial editor has gone to the Vienna Exposition. No bills will be paid until he returns."

MR. PADWICK is the flesh and blood realization of a figure familiar enough to the readers of the modern English novel—the bill discounter who lends money to the heir at one or two hundred per cent. and swallows up all his estates when he comes into them. His profits must be something enormous. From the ruined Marquis of Hastings he derived a good sized fortune, he holds a lien upon the town residence and the manor of the Duke of Hamilton, and recently a judgment for $450,000 against the Duke of New Castle has been awarded him. He has lately been the defendant in a suit with Sir Alexander Stewart, whereby the latter endeavored to break a contract with his late father, Sir William Stewart, and Mr. Padwick surrendering the nobleman's estates for the consideration of $1,750,000. Padwick has triumphed, and thus another fine property falls into his voracious maw.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SEVERE SNOW storm prevailed in Indianapolis on Tuesday night.

Two sail vessels and the propeller Ironsides are fast in the ice outside of the Milwaukee harbor.

THE Arkansas river completely overwhelmed a cemetery on its banks, below Little Rock, recently, washing nearly 500 dead bodies into the river.

GOVERNOR BAXTER, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the amendment to the State Constitution abolishing disfranchisement.

THE reason assigned by the Atlantic cable companies for the increase of tariff to one dollar and a half per word from May 1st, is the limited facilities for transmission, caused by the break in the French cable.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention will meet at Des Moines, June 26. The farmers' granges of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry have called a State Convention to meet at Mount Pleasant on June 10.

IN reply to a correspondent's question "What has Henry L. Dawes done with that $5,000?" The Springfield *Republican* quietly rejoins, that the address of Mr. Dawes during the Congressional recess is Pittsfield, Mass.

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* urges the formation of a party, whether Radical or Democratic, whose cardinal plank shall be the wiping out of the State bond swindles. The movement is said to be gathering strength among southern taxpayers.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* nominates Andrew Johnson for Governor of Tennessee in 1874. If the Tennesseeans desire a campaign of the liveliest sort, they would do well to second the nomination. As a picturesque stump speaker the ex-President has few equals.

ON Tuesday afternoon the boiler at the Grand Junction wharf, in Boston, exploded, injuring Thomas Robinson, the engineer, fatally, and seven others slightly. One Sullivan, who was an eighth of a mile away from the scene of the explosion, was struck by a piece of flying iron.

THE Methodist University, to which Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000, is to be located at Nashville, and the authorities of that city propose to purchase the land on which to erect the buildings. The university will be built on a scale sufficient for at least one thousand pupils.

MR. BEECHER, in his sermon Sunday, said he did not know on earth a more pitiable sight than the present condition of South Carolina. The people of South Carolina had risked and sacrificed everything for their principles. Throughout the whole country admired it. Throughout it would be well to pattern and admire.

THE Memphis *Appeal* publishes a communication, from which it appears that the farmers of Tennessee have waked up to the importance of co-operative efforts, through the system of granges, which, in Illinois, have effected such a healthful initiative steps for the protection of agriculturists from the encroachments of other classes.

THERE is no truth in the story which was given currency in Boston, to the effect that Mr. Sumner had declared that he would never again set foot on Massachusetts soil until the Legislature of that State had rescinded the resolution of censure for his course on the battle flag question in the Senate. Mr. Sumner will visit Massachusetts in June if his health permits.

TENNESSEE, in its act dividing the State into Congressional districts, in accordance with the new apportionment, incorporated a provision which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says possesses the merit of novelty. This provision is that, in the event of a tie vote between candidates for Governor, the Governor is to determine the election by giving the casting vote, and is to issue the certificate of election accordingly.

POLITICS in New York is in a state of unusual excitement, consequent in the polling of the new charter by Mayor Havemeyer. The Committee of Seventy, the Custom House and anti-Custom House Republicans, and the Apollo Hall Democrats are the parties most interested. The Mayor now dictates appointments in a political basis, and it is said will have the support of a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

ONE Allen, of Chicago, is now collecting documents and searching records preparatory to commencing suit to recover possession of a tract of 640 miles square, in Livingston county, New York, on which Mount Morris has been built. Allen claims to be a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Allen, to whom the land was ceded by the Indians in the treaty of Big Tree, and who improperly disposed of it to Robert Morris, who in turn sold it to individuals. Lawyers inform Allen his claim is good.

TUESDAY'S New York *Evening Post* says: It seems that the reported appointment of Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger on the Civil Service Advisory Board to the places vacated by Messrs. Curtis and Medill was premature. A report now comes from Washington that no such appointments appear on the official appointment book at the White House, nor does either the private Secretary of the President or a clerk of the White House know anything about the matter."

A MICHIGAN man has invented a unique, poetical, and to his mind, eminently practical mode of traveling rapidly on horseback. His idea is to construct a cone-shaped balloon, which is to be laid lengthwise upon the back of the animal and rider are then to be weighed, and the balloon filled with just gas enough to lift all but a few pounds' weight of horse and rider from the earth, the idea being that the frisky Pegasus may have nothing to do but go ahead. The possible speed of such contrivance is as yet beyond conjecture.

THE Baltimore *American*, in an editorial expressing the hope that Schuyler Colfax will allow himself to be nominated for Congress from the South Bend District, concludes as follows: Colfax is one of those men whom we can not spare from public life. An intelligent, conscientious and diligent application to public affairs entitles him to a position that he should accept for the sake of the country, and there is the other consideration that it would be the most crushing reply to the slanders which have been heaped upon him. He owes it to himself to hold out his hand to the vindication which he offered him. We earnestly hope that he will permit himself to be returned by his district by the largest majority it has ever given."

THE difference in enterprise between English and American daily journals was strikingly exhibited at the time of the disaster. The catastrophe occurred on Tuesday, April 1st, and on Wednesday morning a full report of the harrowing details was published in every important paper in this country from New York to California. The same morning the London papers contained nothing but a brief announcement of the fact. The next day the press of this country published a full list of the passengers and the unfortunate vessel, obtained from England by cable, and gave columns of interesting statements of rescued passengers, together with full reports of all proceedings at the wreck. On the same day, Tuesday, the London journals had a condensed report of Tuesday's news, telegraphed from New York with no special despatches from Halifax, and it was not until Saturday that anything like a full report was published and the editors felt at liberty to comment at length upon the disaster.

TO SAY that the annexed communication, printed in the New York *Tribune*, is cool, would hardly do full justice to its suggestions. They show that "there are chords" which touch the soul of the tribe of "artful dodgers:"

VICTIM: Please advise your readers always to leave their names and addresses in their pocket books. It frequently happens in our business that we come in possession of porte-monnaies containing private papers and photographs which we would be glad to return, but we have no means of doing so. It is dangerous to carry them about—so we are forced to destroy them. I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy a picture of a baby which I had found in the pocket book of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Fifth Avenue road. I had lost a baby myself the year before, of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name in the porte-monnaie, and no way of finding out who was the owner, so like a fool I advertised it and got shadowed for it by the police. Tell your readers to give us a fair show to be decent—and always leave their addresses in their pocket books. We want to live and let live. Yours truly,

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW BOOKS.

CROSS AND CRESCENT; OR, YOUNG AMERICA IN TURKEY AND GREECE. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is one of the Young America Abroad series. The volume contains the experience of boy travellers on the voyage from the Baltic to Constantinople, with occasional "runs on shore." The volume is entertaining in a measure, but, like all of Optic's productions, rather too loose in its tendencies to be a safe book to put in the hands of a boy. The boys like adventures, and doubtless many of them would regard this as interesting, but in it the lower passions of anger, and jealousy, and revenge are too freely exhibited to be of advantage to the juvenile reader. The author, it is true, tries to show how undesirable such traits are, but the evil overcomes the good influence in the story.

AS SHE WOULD HAVE IT. By "Alex." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a small volume of about a hundred pages, containing arguments in advocacy of woman suffrage. The writer, who is evidently a woman, writes in a free, flowing style, vigorous and perspicuous, and makes the best out of her case. Whatever may be the opinion of those who read the book on the question of woman suffrage, there are none who can appreciate vigorous writing who will not be entertained.

MOHAG: A tale of the Highlands of Scotland. New York: Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

NOT BREAD ALONE: OR, MISS HELEN'S NEIGHBORS. By Jennie M. Drinkwater. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

THE CITY OF NOCKOSS AND ITS FAMOUS PHYSICIAN. By A. L. O. E. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

These are Sunday-school books. Pleasant stories containing good morals, and rather better than the average class of such literature,—the former volume being especially so.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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At 25c., Black Alpacas.
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We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.
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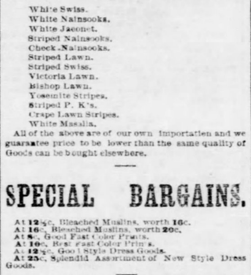
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which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅜ to 117½.

THE red regions have their full proportion of fires. St. Petersburg is the latest sufferer, the loss amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE *Chronicle* very pertinently suggests that an *office* involves *bonds* and an *oath* to properly perform certain duties. Hence, a Commissionership to Vienna is *not* an office.

THE SCANDAL about the sale of sub-Commissionerships to Vienna comes just thus: two Commissioners, appointed by Mr. Van Buren, are accused of selling the privilege to erect eating stands within the limits of the American department, to two persons, for $6,000 and $2,000 respectively. Ministerings, but Commissioner McElrath are empowered to investigate, and if the report is found true, to suspend the offending Commissioners. The affair is exceedingly discreditable, and we are gratified that measures have been promptly taken to remedy the wrong.

ALL cities of over 20,000 population are to have the free postal delivery system. The Postmaster General will not adhere rigidly to the census tables in deciding whether a city shall have the benefits of the postal system, as the census was taken nearly three years ago, but if any city can give satisfactory evidence of having increased to over 20,000 population, it is to receive the benefits of free delivery. A special agent of the Postoffice Department has started to the Southern States in order to put it in operation there, and after his return will visit the North on the same business.

THE success of the English detectives in tracing up the money lost by the Bank of England by the recent forgeries should stimulate our detectives to an effort to become at least equal to the demands made upon them. An old trunk was expressed to this country, but before it was released, the English detectives had ascertained that it contained a large amount of the money fraudulently obtained. It was seized, and the money recovered, thus nearly freeing the Bank of England from loss. The forgers were traced, and arrested, some time since. We are of the opinion that there are those who would rejoice at an equal experience in a somewhat similar case, in this city.

THE beer riots at Frankfort-on-the-Maine were not temperance demonstrations by a great deal. Far from it: the disturbance had its origin in an advance in the price of beer a fraction of a penny a glass, and from this came a riot in which twelve persons were killed and forty wounded, twelve breweries were wrecked, one hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested, and the city occupied and guarded by troops. This occurred on Monday night, but on Tuesday and yesterday the riots had been suppressed, although a strong force of troops was necessary to prevent another outbreak. This reads strange to Americans. We can get up a riot very readily on a political or religious difference—a matter of principle as it were—but the notion of killing people and destroying property because of the increased price of even the necessaries of life, is something foreign to the excitable nature of our people. We can stand any amount of extortion without doing anything else than grumbling at a pretty lively rate. The Berlinese, not long ago, indulged in a riot because of a reduction in the size of their beer glasses, an indirect way of reaching the same result aimed at by the Frankfort brewers.

THE census tables of manufactures, just out, show many remarkable results, in comparing the decade ending with 1870, with previous decades. The Morrill protective tariff went into operation in 1861, and hence the comparison embodies that of the relative influence of protection and free trade. During a portion of the last decade, the country was passing through the crisis of civil war, which seriously interfered with its productive industry. Yet, with this disadvantage, the total production of manufacturing establishments in the United States, by this report was $4,232,325,442. In 1860 it was $1,885,861,676; showing an increase of $2,346,463,767. To this should be added $170,726,528, the value of the products of mining, fisheries, &c., included in the report for 1860, but excluded from that of 1870, under the head of manufactures. This is offset, however, with a deduction of $478,000,310, on account of the greater completeness of the report of 1870 than that of 1860. This leaves a net gain in the product of 1870 over that of 1860 of $2,068,556,984, or 108 per cent. Without entering into the many speculations indulged in the report, we have in this showing, a complete exemplification of the wisdom of a policy that adds so largely and permanently to the production of wealth. If this policy is persevered in, there is no good reason for doubting that the showing in 1880 will be relatively greater than that of 1870.

THERE seems to be a revival of something approaching friendly feeling between the French and Germans. The French have submitted with as good grace as could be expected to the inevitable, while the Germans have been remarkably forbearing and slow to take offence. The prospect of a speedy evacuation of the remaining French departments held by the Germans, has been accepted by both nations as the augury of a better understanding in the future. It will take a long time for chagrin at the absorption of Alsace and Lorraine into the German empire to wear off, and future wars we may be sure, will be looked to by the French as their road to redress, but in the interval the two nations need not bandy threats. The German Emperor took an active part in bringing the late negotiations for the complete evacuation of France to a happy solution, and this was so highly appreciated by M. Thiers that he sent to the Emperor a personal recognition couched in the most friendly language. This was responded to in like spirit. Bismarck left the same language, in expressing his sentiments at the co-operation of the French authorities in concluding the negotiations. A few days later an eminent speaker of the German Parliament thanked Prince Bismarck for the skill and patriotism evinced in settling with France thus satisfactorily, and thereby paving the way to reconciliation—a sentiment which was formally repeated by the President of the House, amid the loud applause of all present. Prince Bismarck, in a few words of thanks, significantly said that such an acknowledgment on such an occasion was a cure for his failing powers and a stimulant to further exertion. To add to this we have a cable dispatch announcing that the German commander in France, General Manteuffel, gave a grand banquet in honor of President Thiers' birthday, thus conveying a friendly and delicate compliment to the whole French people. This is all very pleasant, but still the Gallic eye has a keen look-out for its opportunity, and German evacuation will hasten preparations for it.

WHILE so much is being said relative to excessive imports, it should be borne in mind that our exports, for a time past, have also been largely in excess of previous years. The imports in March, 1872, were $39,318,393, and in March, 1873, $53,440,621. The exports for March, 1872, were $18,948,623; for March, 1873, $25,552,641. Thus, while the imports were $4,222,355 more this than last March, the exports were $6,209,018 more during the same period. The export of specie during the period under comparison, represents a difference of about three-quarters of a million. The comparison for the six months ending March 31, for 1872 and 1873, shows an increase in imports for the present year over the last, of $23,226,696; and of exports, exclusive of specie, of $30,579,093. The comparison from January to March, for 1872 and 1873, shows a close balance between our imports and exports, exclusive of specie. These facts carry the impression that so far are we from plunging into ruin from excessive importations, that we are really gaining upon our imports by an exchange of exports, aside from the gold exported. The three months from January to April are among the heaviest importing months in the year, and the fact that our exports have kept pace with our imports points to a more healthful condition of things than we have had for a long time. We are hopeful that a more agreeable development will be made in the future, showing that during the entire year we are exceeding our imports by our exports, thus gaining upon our debt in Europe.

THE Atlantic steamship lines now centering in New York already figure up over twenty-one thousand passengers for May, June and July, the three favorite months for transatlantic travel. The agents admit their business will be reduced because of the late disaster to the White Star line, but say it will only be brought down to their carrying capacity. Applications for berths are made a month ahead, and nearly all the steamers leave with a passenger in every berth. The fare has been raised from ten to fifteen dollars, gold, per head, by almost all the lines, and now ranges from $80 to $90 currency to $75 and $120 gold, the latter figure by those lines that boast especially luxurious tables. Round tickets are issued from $100 upwards. Large numbers of excursion parties are arranging in New York to do the Exposition and Europe generally. They are mostly in charge of European agencies, who, for a certain sum (from $400 to $750 gold), take the excursionists over a stipulated route, providing steamship and railroad tickets, hotel accommodations, admissions to museums and art galleries, omnibuses and hacks. These excursions will occupy from seventy to one hundred days; one of them is a Masonic excursion, another a teachers', and others are made up of parties of twenty or thirty residents of one place or known to each other. Guides accompany each party and the traveler is relieved from every care. Experienced and veteran travelers have a contempt for all arrangements of this kind, but for ladies and novices generally they afford admirable facilities for a first trip abroad. If we estimate that the excursionists who are to leave New York alone, in the summer months, will spend an average of fifteen hundred dollars each, we have the sum of thirty-two millions of dollars subtracted from the capital of the country for disbursement in Europe and to Europeans, for not one of the steamship lines is owned by Americans. In the aggregate, this is paying pretty dear for the whistle.

WE HAVE noted the various phases of the postal car controversy as they have developed, and will continue to do so, from time to time. The showing, on the side of the Postoffice Department, in reply to that of the railroad authorities, is just given. It compares the charges for first class freight, from New York to Chicago, with the sum allowed for transporting mails. Avoiding details this is as follows: The charge for first class freight from New York to Chicago is $1.25 per 100 pounds. The distance is 913½ miles. Several methods of comparison are adopted,—that of computing the linear feet of space in the cars employed, the rate per mile, and estimating a car to carry 10,000 pounds of freight, and comparing the weight of mails with this. Thus the companies would receive, for a car of first-class freight, per annum, between New York and Chicago, $221,290.48; for mail service $307,350,—an excess of $86,059.52. For the double railway service proposed between New York and Chicago, the comparison would stand,—for freight, as above, $316,788.09; for the mails, under the new law, $411,813, an excess of $95,024.91. We simply give these facts without comment. We offered some computations a short time since, to show that on way trains, passengers might be carried at a profit, at one cent per mile. With the figures above given, which comprise actual data, we have this curious result. First class freight is transported from New York to Chicago at two and two-third cents per ton per mile, in cars that carry five tons each. Passengers are self-moving freight. Estimate fifty seats for a car,—these at one cent each per mile would amount to fifty cents a car per mile,—as against thirteen and one third cents per mile for a loaded freight car,—or nearly four times as much. After making all necessary allowance for the extra coal consumed because of the greater speed of the passenger train, and the interest on the increased cost of passenger as compared with freight cars, we submit that the showing is still favorable to the view presented. We do not seek to unnecessarily agitate this subject, but doubts have been expressed as to the correctness of our previous figures, and we thus use the latest and most reliable home data to show that we were right.

THE COMING EMERGENCY.

In several directions we see the intimations of a struggle over the tariff question, by the revival of efforts in behalf of free trade. The Farmers' Convention in Illinois, the meeting of Southern and Western Congressmen in St. Louis, in May, and the Producers' and Consumers' Convention, to be held in New York on the 6th of May, are the immediate indications of this movement. The farmers have declared for free trade, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the Congressmen will either publicly do the same, or else will reach a private agreement that will be equally effective. We have no data to base a clear estimate upon, as to the probable action of the Producers and Consumers, but the very title assumed strongly suggests a free trade movement in disguise. These movements, too, have a basis for popular support. The argument begins to be very freely used, that the advance in prices in England and on the continent has been such as to nearly equalize prices, as to iron, and hence why continue a tariff that can be of no advantage. If the answer is made, that combinations will be found to break down American goods, which accomplished prices, will be greatly enhanced,—the response is offered that cheap iron is what we want. While we can get this, we will build railroads cheaply, and when prices go up, the tariff will be put in again.

The belief seems to be entertained that the high price of freights is dependent on the price of iron, chiefly; and that this is affected by the tariff. Both of these ideas are erroneous. The first error may be illustrated by the well known fact that the cost of a narrow gauge railroad is but about one-third that of a wide gauge road. The total cost of the former is from $10,000 to $20,000 per mile; while that of the latter is from $30,000 to $60,000 per mile. Yet the rails in either case must cost about the same,—the difference being chiefly made up in the other items of expense. This fact is conclusive, as regards the price of iron affecting the rate of charges on railroads. As regards the second point, there are facts to prove that protection has uniformly reduced the permanent price of iron. The report of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1871, which is recognized by even David A. Wells as reliable, contains the following conclusive evidence on this point:

"Under the tariff of 1842 our manufactures revived and drove out millions of dollars' worth of British goods, and lowered the prices of such as did reach this country. Two or three rail mills only were in operation at that time, but several others were erected within a few years following, and the make of rails largely increased. Such was the impetus given to home production that the compromise tariff of 1846-47 did not at once prostrate our industries. One season of protective tariff brought the price of rails down to $50 per ton, but in 1848-9 over 200,000 tons of English rails were thrown upon our markets and sold at $40 per ton, with the avowed purpose of closing our works, and by so doing breaking down the American competition. Our rail makers asked Congress for protection against actual loss, or enough to allow them $50 per ton, but the request was refused, and their foreign rivals succeeded in a great measure in accomplishing their purpose. They then stepped in for our trade, and before competition could be fully restored supplied us with no less than 1,500,000 tons from 1851 to 1855, the price advancing from $40 to $81 per ton. American consumers paid during that brief period over $320,000,000 more than they would have been required to pay had the price remained at the point at which our mills could have been sustained. It is worthy of notice, in this connection, that in 1851, when Welsh rails were selling in England at $26 per ton, the price in New York was $40, the duty being 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; while in 1855 the price abroad was $36—an advance of $10 there—and in New York $80—at advance of $40 here, the duty being the same. It will readily be observed that English rail-makers were well repaid by the enormous profits of those four years for the slight loss suffered in destroying competition here. From 1842 to 1847 the duty on pig iron was $9 per ton. During that period the price was remarkably steady, fluctuating only between $22 50 and $30 per ton, averaging in this city (Philadelphia) about $27.50 per ton. Our average annual imports of pig iron amounted to less than 20,000 tons. The tariff of 1846-7 reduced the duty to $9 per cent. *ad valorem*, equivalent to but little over $3 per ton. The importation increased to 103,000 tons in 1849, and, the price receding to less than $20, many of our furnaces were blown out, and the workmen driven into other pursuits. The price then rose to $37 per ton, and our imports to 160,000 tons per annum. The profits of foreign makers upon the pig iron sent to this country in 1853-4 could not have been less than $5,000,000.

"A more recent illustration of the principle is question is found in the history of the production and prices of steel rails. In 1864, just before the completion of the first Bessemer steel works in this country, the price of English steel rails in New York and Philadelphia was $163 per gold. In 1865 two works were in operation here, and foreign rails were lowered to $120. Two years later, in 1867, a third works started, and two or three new companies were organized to further extend the manufacture, and foreign rails fell to $110, gold, per ton. In 1869, the capacity of our works was equal to the American demand, about 150,000 tons, and as invested in the business and foreign rails were put down to $80, gold, per ton. At that price they could not be made here, and the business was threatened with destruction. Ninety-five intelligent consumers of steel rails, alarmed at the prospect of being placed at the mercy of foreign makers, appealed to Congress to save our manufactures by increasing the duty on imported rails. This was done, our works responded with renewed vigor to the increasing home demand, the price rose to a point at which moderate profit could be made (about $100 per ton), and has since fluctuated but little. There can scarcely be a doubt that, had Congress not acted promptly in the premises, our works would have been closed, the capital invested in them sunk, their skilled labor driven into some other occupation, and the business so disorganized that, before resumption of operations could have taken place American consumers would have suffered as seriously as in the two instances previously given."

But notwithstanding the bearing of the facts, and the lessons of experience, the truth is, a movement is in progress looking to the removal of all tariff restrictions. We are not disposed to refer repeatedly to this subject, and do so now, that we may give plain warnings to those whose interests will naturally be jeopardized. A great issue is looming up, but if our manufacturers shall be careless till their opponents have developed a popular sentiment against them, no one can foretell the result. Our judgment is, that the time is at hand when measures should be taken to meet the coming emergency. This may best be done by disseminating information, by producing facts, by pointing out the true relation of one industry with that of others. Free Trade Leagues are continually at work, diffusing such information as will benefit their side of the question, while those most interested in maintaining the present order of things seem very careless as to public sentiment in the country at large. The time will ultimately come, without doubt, when there will be enough capital consolidated in this country to meet the competitions of foreign traders and manufacturers; but that time has not yet come. Were the tariff broken down, it is quite as possible now as it was in 1847, and after years, to break down our manufacturers, by selling foreign iron in our market at a loss. We do not point out the particular methods to be employed to meet the coming emergency, but simply call attention to the danger, and leave the warning with our manufacturers.

PERSONAL.

THE Czarowitz of Russia, and wife, will visit London in May.

THE forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review* will contain a memoir of the late General Robert E. Lee, from original and other materials collected by an English writer already known from his studies of the campaigns in Virginia.

PIGAULT knew of only three misfortunes: Sleeping in a cold room in winter, wearing tight shoes in summer, and advancing in the same room with a crying child which one can't whip. The same cynical individual remarked, "There is nothing more disagreeable than a piece of good fortune that comes too late."

AN inquirer after scientific information, in Concord, N. H., recently asked an apothecary, "What is this new disease—this Cerro-Gordo-final-Magginnis the papers say so much about?" It took as long for the apothecary to find out what the man was driving at as it would have done to put up the very longest prescription ever written.

A BAPTIST minister in California says: "I came here with the old opinion that plenty of wine would promote the temperance cause. When I see whole families, father and mother, boys and girls, made drunkards by the produce of their own vineyards, I am convinced that wine-making is a curse. California is becoming a State of drunkards."

THE sudden news of the suicide of Lieut. Dennison, at San Francisco, while plunging the family of his father, Governor Dennison, into affliction, has sadly interfered with arrangements which have been completed for the marriage of a daughter of the Governor to the son of one of our best citizens of Columbus, Mr. Ben. Smith, of railroad celebrity. The cards were out for a fashionable wedding at Trinity Church, at which six bridesmaids were to assist, and the affair was anticipated as one of universal interest in social circles.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, has a weekly paper called *The Coach*. Its figurehead is a coach and four horses going at full tilt. At the head of the first column, first page, is the following line: "R. W. Leach, Driver," which we understand means editor. Under the name of the driver, so called, is the following: "WARNING.—The editor of the *Coach* carries his office in his hat, and will always be found at home. The fighting editor will be around every Saturday evening to settle all difficulties. The financial editor has gone to the Vienna Exposition. No bills will be paid until he returns."

MR. PADWICK is the flesh and blood realization of a figure familiar enough to the readers of the modern English novel—the bill discounter who lends money to the heir at one or two hundred per cent. and swallows up all his estates when he comes into them. His profits must be something enormous. From the ruined Marquis of Hastings he derived a good sized fortune, he holds a lien upon the town residence and the manor of the Duke of Hamilton, and recently a judgment for $450,000 against the Duke of New Castle has been awarded him. He has lately been the defendant in a suit with Sir Alexander Stewart, wherein the latter endeavored to break a contract with his late father, Sir William Stewart, and Mr. Padwick surrendering the nobleman's estates for the consideration of $1,750,000. Padwick has triumphed, and thus another fine property falls into his voracious maw.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SEVERE snow storm prevailed in Indianapolis on Tuesday night.

TWO sail vessels and the propeller Ironsides are fast in the ice outside of the Milwaukee harbor.

THE Arkansas river completely overwhelmed a cemetery on its banks, below Little Rock, recently, washing nearly 500 dead bodies into the river.

GOVERNOR BAXTER, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the amendment to the State Constitution abolishing disfranchisement.

THE reason assigned by the Atlantic cable companies for the increase of tariff to one dollar and a half per word from May 1st, is the limited facilities for transmission, caused by the break in the French cable.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention will meet at Des Moines, June 25. The farmers' granges of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry have called a State Convention to meet at Mount Pleasant on June 10.

IN reply to a correspondent's question "What has Henry L. Dawes done with that $5,000?" The Springfield *Republican* quietly rejoins, that the address of Mr. Dawes during the Congressional recess is Pittsfield, Mass.

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* urges the formation of a party, whether Radical or Democratic, whose cardinal plank shall be the wiping out of the State bond swindles. The movement is said to be gathering strength among southern taxpayers.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* nominates Andrew Johnson for Governor of Tennessee in 1874. If the Tennesseeans desire a campaign of the liveliest sort, they would do well to second the nomination. As a picturesque stump speaker the ex-President has few equals.

ON Tuesday afternoon the boiler at the Grand Junction wharf, in Boston, exploded, injuring Thomas Robinson, the engineer, fatally, and seven others slightly. One Sullivan, who was an eighth of a mile away from the scene of the explosion, was struck by a piece of flying iron.

THE Methodist University, to which Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000, is to be located at Nashville, and the authorities of that city propose to purchase the land on which to erect the buildings. The university will be built on a scale sufficient for at least one thousand pupils.

MR. BEECHER, in his sermon Sunday, said he did not know on earth a more pitiable sight than the present condition of South Carolina. The people of South Carolina had risked and sacrificed everything for their principles, and brought the bad cause they showed heroism it would be well to pattern and admire.

THE Memphis *Appeal* publishes a communication, from which it appears that the farmers of Tennessee have waked up to the importance of co-operative efforts, through the system of granges, which, in Illinois, Iowa and elsewhere, have taken initiative steps for the protection of agriculturists from the encroachments of other classes.

THERE is no truth in the story which was given currency in Boston, to the effect that Mr. Sumner had declared that he would never again set foot on the Massachusetts soil until the Legislature of that State had rescinded the resolution of censure for his course on the battle flag question in the Senate. Mr. Sumner is in Massachusetts in June if his health permits.

TENNESSEE, in its act dividing the State into Congressional districts, in accordance with the new apportionment, incorporated a provision which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says possesses the merit of novelty. This provision is that, in the event of a tie vote between candidates for Congress, the Governor is to determine the election by giving the casting vote, and to issue the certificate accordingly.

POLITICS in New York is in a state of unusual excitement, consequent in the polling of the new charter by Mayor Havemeyer. The Committee of seventy, the Custom House and anti-Custom House Republicans, and the Apollo Hall Democrats are the parties most interested. The Mayor will not make the appointments in a political basis, and it is said will have the support of a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

ONE Allen, of Chicago, is now collecting documents and searching records preparatory to commencing suit to recover possession of a tract of land four miles square, in Livingston county, New York, on which Mount Morris has been built. Allen claims to be a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Allen, to whom the land was ceded by the Indians in trust for his daughters, and who improperly disposed of it to Robert Morris, who in turn sold to individuals. Lawyers inform Allen his claim is good.

TUESDAY'S New York *Evening Post* says: It seems that the reported appointment of Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger on the Civil Service Advisory Board to the places vacated by Messrs. Curtis and Medill was premature. A report now comes from Washington that no such appointments appear on the official appointment book at the White House, "nor does either the private Secretary of the President or any clerk of the White House know anything about the matter."

A MICHIGAN man has invented a unique, poetical, and to his mind, eminently practical mode of traveling rapidly on horseback. His idea is to construct a cone-shaped balloon, which is to be laid lengthwise upon the horse's back. The animal and rider are then to be weighed, and the balloon filled with just gas enough to lift all but a few pounds' weight of horse and rider from the earth, leaving just the frisky Pegasus way have nothing to do but go ahead. The possible speed of such contrivance is as yet beyond conjecture.

THE Baltimore *American*, in an editorial expressing the hope that Schuyler Colfax will allow himself to be nominated for Congress from the South Bend District, concludes as follows: "Mr. Colfax is one of those men whom we can not spare from public life. An intelligent, conscientious and diligent application to public affairs entitles him to a position that he should accept for the sake of the country, and there is the other consideration that it would be the most crushing reply to the slanders which have been heaped upon him. He owes it to himself to hold out his hand to this vindication which is offered him. We earnestly hope that he will permit himself to be returned by his district by the largest majority it has ever given."

THE difference in enterprise between English and American daily journals was strikingly exhibited at the time of the disaster. The catastrophe occurred on Tuesday, April 1st, and on Wednesday morning a full report of the harrowing details was published in every important paper in this country from Maine to California. The same morning the London papers contained nothing but a brief announcement of the fact. The next day the press of this country published a full list of the passengers on board the unfortunate vessel, obtained from England by cable, and gave columns of interesting statements of rescued passengers, together with full reports of all proceedings at the wreck. On the same day, Tuesday, the London journals had a condensed report of Tuesday's news, telegraphed from New York with no special despatches from Halifax, and it was not until Saturday that anything like a full report was published and the editors felt at liberty to comment at length upon the disaster.

TO SAY that the annexed communication, printed in the New York *Tribune*, is cool, would hardly do full justice to its suggestions. They show that "there are chords" which touch the soul of the tribe of "artful dodgers:"

"SIR: Please advise your readers always to leave their names and addresses in their pocket books. It frequently happens in our business that we come in possession of porte-monnaies containing private papers and photographs which we would be glad to return, but we have no means of doing so, and is dangerous to carry them about—so we are forced to destroy them. I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy a picture of a baby which I had found in the pocket book of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Third avenue road. I had lost a baby myself the year before, of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name in the porte-monnaie, and no way of finding out who was the owner, so like a fool I advertised it and got shadowed for it by the police. Tell your readers to give us a fair show to be decent—and always leave their addresses in their pocket books. We want to live and let live. Yours truly,

"A PICKPOCKET."

NEW BOOKS.

CROSS AND CRESCENT; OR, YOUNG AMERICA IN TURKEY AND GREECE. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is one of the Young America Abroad series. The volume contains the experience of boy travellers on the voyage from the Baltic to Constantinople, with occasional "runs on shore." The volume is entertaining in a measure, but, like all of Optic's productions, rather too loose in its tendencies to be a safe book to put in the hands of a boy. The boys like adventures, and doubtless many of them would regard this as interesting, but in it the lower passions of anger, and jealousy, and revenge are too freely exhibited to be of advantage to the juvenile reader. The author, it is true, tries to show how undesirable such traits are, but the evil overcomes the good influence in the story.

AS SHE WOULD HAVE IT. By "Alex." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a small volume of about a hundred pages, containing arguments in advocacy of woman suffrage. The writer, who is evidently a woman, writes in a free, flowing style, vigorous and perspicuous, and makes the best out of her case. Whatever may be the opinion of those who read the book on the question of woman suffrage, there are none who can appreciate vigorous writing who will not be entertained.

MORAG: A tale of the Highlands of Scotland. New York: Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

NOT BREAD ALONE; OR, MISS HELEN'S NEIGHBORS. By Jennie M. Drinkwater. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

THE CITY OF NOGROSS AND ITS FAMOUS PHYSICIAN. By A. L. O. E. Boston: Henry Hoyt. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

These are Sunday-school books. Pleasant stories containing good morals, and rather better than the average class of such literature,—the former volume being especially so.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The best assortment in the city at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S. Remember the place—corner of Penn and Cecil streets—have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet articles in the city, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, Imported colognes, such as Lubin's, Piesse & Lubin's Perfumes and Eau de Ays of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Hair-dye Preparations should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place is Burns' drug store, as these articles in this line cheaper than elsewhere in this city, is an

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Cor. Penn Avenue and SIXTH (old St. Clair) Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,

234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful

CARPETS

Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE CARPETS.

We open to-day the Choicest lot of

English Body Brussels,

Of our own importation, that has ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK, CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN, MOSS AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match much of the Tapestry and Brussels now used for covering furniture. 300 Choice Goods can be seen anywhere.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES.
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
138 Second Avenue.

PITTSBURGH TAR
AND
Chemical Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.

Office—No. 68 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS. WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

PARASOLS.

Newest Styles, from lowest to finest grades and quality.

NEW SUN UMBRELLAS.

New Spring Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Real Hair Goods.
Frizettes, Switches, Chignons, Braids, &c., &c.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS.

Neck Ruching, Neck Scarfs.
Cotton, Lisle, Silk, Silk-Finish and Kid Gloves.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Laces, &c., &c.

Gents' Underwear,

In India, Gauze, Lisle and Nova Spun Silk, at very low prices.

ALL GOODS NEW AND AT
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawn.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Crape Lawn Stripes.
White Goods in Basket Stripes.
All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee prices to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 20c, Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 15c, Real Cord Cotton Prints.
At 12½c, Good Shirting Prints, Dark Colors.
At 20c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street,
is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, GRATES AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Building Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, our station of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will use it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. Also, GRATE FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 192 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Carpet Department

Hemp, Cottage, Rag, 2 and 3 Ply Ingrain.
Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels Carpets.

NEW GOODS---PRICES LOW.

Straw Mattings, Cocoa Mattings.
Plain and Lettered Cocoa Mats.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Window Blinds, Patent Fixtures.
Curtain Damasks.
Cornices, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Carpet Linings, Hassocks, &c.
Tapestry, Body Brusse's and Velvet Rugs, all sizes, elegant patterns, extra cheap.
Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace.
Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.

A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housefurnishing Goods.
PRICES LOW, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

(No. 35.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of the city, in Street openings, widenings and straightenings where the city is one of the parties interested in the assessment of damages and benefits therefor shall have been made and approved.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, as it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 3 of the act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act creating sheriffs and viewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved March 20, 1857, the Mayor, before his entering of the Street and Road Commissioner's bond, shall be hereby authorized and directed to execute bonds in the name

FINANCIAL.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds—both as a protection against loss by theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from moneys already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lower rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of 4½ per cent. Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. YANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. S. DAVIDSON
W. H. BROWN,
S. H. RANKIN,
G. PHILLIPS,
JOHN H. SCOTT,
S. SEYMOUR,
J. H. SORLAND,
K. H. PALEY,
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker.

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873.

There can be no doubt that in proportion to population, Pittsburgh has more banks and banking institution than any other city in the Union, and yet the cry is still "come." For in various quarters of the city new institutions are being opened for business. It is true, in banking as in every other branch of trade, that "competition is the life of trade," and hence we are disposed to see a matter of commendation to see these new institutions being organized. But in some respects banking has some peculiarities about it which no other trade has, and hence the large number of banks may not tend to benefit the community in the lowering of rates for money, as much as might at first be supposed. Now, in banking it is not the number of banks or bankers that, but the cash capital paid up in each, but the cash capital paid up in each, but the cash capital paid up in each

FINANCIAL.

GEO. E. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. E. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Persons and investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

All Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Accounts solicited for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
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BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. BROWN,
T. M. HOWE, S. FULLERTON,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. ROSS SNYDER,
J. H. KOHNE, E. H. FALKE, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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Again, some of our banks have not only small capitals, but these capitals are only partly paid up, and in cases where stockholders are not individually liable, the security afforded the depositors is not very large—not so much as there would be in a large institution with a large cash paid up capital.

Our money market is still in a very easy condition, and indications are that the next few months, money will be yet more easy and plenty. This will be a desirable state of affairs for all concerned, but especially for our manufacturers, who, freed from financial embarrassments, can devote their entire energies to the prosecution of their various industries.

Local stocks are quite active, the daily transfers of various bank and insurance stocks being quite numerous. Necessarily because of the great number of banks and insurance companies in our city there will be always a number of changes, and hence the advantage of having such quotations as we furnish weekly.

Lather S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.		
" " coupons	120¾	120¾
5-20—1865	118	118¾
5-20—1865, new	116	116¾
" 1867	118	118¾
" 1868	120	120
" 1865 new.	117¾	117¾
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s.	111¾	111¾
10-40s—coupons.	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cent	116	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	101¾	101¾
Erie	64¾	64
H. & St. J.	3¾	3¾
Chicago & Alton.	99¾	99¾
St. Paul	60¾	60
Do preferred	73	73¾
Chicago & Southern.	92¾	92¾
Do. Central	104¾	104¾
Canton	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109¾	108¾
North Western, Common	81	81
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	59	58¾
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific.	32¾	32¾
Toledo & Wabash.	49¾	49¾
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Adams Express.	95	95
American Express.	68	68
U. S. Express.	75	75
Harlem.	125	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	50¾
Reading	37¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	32¾
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Pittsburg	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, April 23, 1873.

Financial affairs are quiet. Money was a little closer, call loans ranging from 1-32 to 3-32 per diem, with sales at 6 and closing at 5. Commercial paper is brought at about $5,000,000 to-day. Legal tenders are arriving more freely, the outstanding notes showing a decrease of $112,000. Sterling dull; 109¾ for sixty days; 110¼ for sight. Gold very dull at 117¾@117¾. Clearings $6,000,000. Treasury disbursements $32,000. Customs receipts $512,000. Governments dull and heavy. State bonds are dull; Tennessee higher. Stocks are quiet, the business and fluctuations being important in only a few instances, and the most active dealings were in New York Central, Erie and Lake Shore, Tuesday men and Erie. The market opened firm at a slight advance, but a sudden weak pressure followed and at about two o'clock, and closed very irregular at low prices.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 109¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 120; do new, 119¾; do '67, 119¾; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 116; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 85¾; Tennessee, old, 79¾; do new 79¾; Virginia new, 69; do old, 43; North Carolina, old, 28; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 85¾; Quicksilver, 28¾; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co., 68; American Express, 68; Merchants Union Express, 68; United States Express, 75; Pacific Mail, 59; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 64; do preferred, 74; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 105; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 92; do preferred, 97; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 90; Illinois Central, 108; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 18; do preferred, 45; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; do preferred, 29¾; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 294; Illinois Central, 108; Union Pacific, 32¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union, 109¾; Atlantic & Pacific, 18¾; Western Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

LONDON, April 23—5 P. M.—Consols 93¾, American securities dull; 5-20s of 1865, new 88¾; Erie Railway bonds 31¾.

PARIS, April 23.—Rentes 65f.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, but prices, especially for good sound fruit, are still maintained: sales at $2 to $3 per barrel, for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter during the past few days has not been sufficient to meet the demand, and prices, therefore, have a tendency to are advancing again; we now quote at 30 to 35c for medium to prime, and 37@38 for choice. Common grades is in good supply and dull.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet, although there is a steady demand for small lots and prices remain unchanged: 3½@4c for red; 4½@5¾c for green, and 6@7c for hurl.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16½@18¾c by the car load, and 19@c additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—In demand but unchanged. Shoulders, 8@9 cents; Sides, 12@c. Country Lard, 10@11c.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Cultivated quoted at $12@13 per bbl; Wild, $8@9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; new Ohio Dairy, 12@12¾c; new Ohio factory, 14@15c; choice Western Reserve, 15@16c; Hamburg, 15@16c. The New York market is reported dull.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull and dealers say it is next to impossible to sell, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches nominal at 4½@5 for halves and 5@6 for in quired. Apples 5@5½c; Blackberries, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Thechange in the weather has produced a little more feeling, and quotations may be fairly given at 15@16.

FLOUR—There is no new features in our market, the supply of winter, but, as may have noticed, Liverpool and New York are reported considerably firmer and more active, and the western markets somewhat also reported firmer. We quote former quotations: Spring wheat $7.50@8.50 for family, and $6.50@7.25 for straight; Minnesotas, and $8.50@8.75 for red winter wheat, according to quality. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—With continued light receiving and diminished stocks, and an increased demand, the market for both Oats and Corn is firmer, and holders generally seem confident of realizing better prices. Oats may be quoted firm at 43@44 for mixed, and 46@46 for white in shelled Corn at 50 on track, and 52@53 in elevator. Bar Corn nearer: 52 in bulk, and 53@55 sacked. Wheat continues scarce, and the few mills are receiving all that offers at a wide range of quotations, $1.25@1.30 for fair to prime red, and $1.35@ 1.40 for white. There is no improvement in the demand for Rye and holders are not inclined to sell at the quotations, but there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; the former is nominal at 80@85, and the latter at 90@95 for fair to prime. Barley for fall; both distillers and brewers generally seem to be out of the market, owing, we presume, to the dullness in money matters.

GROCERIES—It was thought some days ago that Sugars had certainly reached the lowest notch, but another has been made and prices are still shrinking and there is reason for it; large stocks and a tight money market will continue to depress prices. Refiners generally are buying sparingly in anticipation of lower prices. No change in Molasses or Syrups. Carolina Rice is quoted firmer.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf 12¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11; Ex. C, 10½; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Lower grades, 9@10.

COFFEE—Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22@23c; fair 21@22c. Old Government Java, 31c; Mocha, 30c; Ordinary and Mixed Java, 27c; loose, 26½c. Roasted Java, 32c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 72@75c. Prime 70@72c.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65 other grades ranging from 60 to 65, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾@10c; Prime, 8½; Patna, 8@ Rangoon, 7½@8.

HAY—The arrivals of baled are increasing again, and the market in consequence is scarcely as strong, although prices remain unchanged ranging from $26@30 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4@4.25 per barrel.

LARD—Prime steam, $1.15@1.20 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@16c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged. Bran, $15@16; Seconds, 20@21; Middlings, $1.10@ 1.20, as to quality.

ONIONS—Market is weak and prices are drooping; we now quote at $2.50@3 per bbl, the outside figure for choice Silver Skins. Onion Sets dull and nominal at $3@4 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live poultry is in good demand and prices are firmer. Spring Chickens, 40@50c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9½c, canvassed, 10c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 16½c, canvassed, 16c; Sugar Cured Beef Tongues, $7.25 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 8½c; Clear Hip Sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10½c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Extra Clear, $17.50; Family, half bbls, 11½c; bkts, 11¾c; refined for summer use in tres, 10½c, ½ bris, 11c; bkts, 11¾; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; do in 5 lb tins, 12c; do in 3 lb pails 13½; do 5 lb pails, 13½c; Ham Sausage 10c.

POTATOES—The receipts continue liberal, and the market is easier, although prices remain unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at 75@80 per bu. for mixed, and 85@90 for peach blows.

SEEDS—Timothy, Extra Red $5.50@5.75; and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed is scarce, and selling readily at $2.25@2.30.

SHARPS 15.00@16.50 per lb.

TALLOW—8@9c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, both by local and through stock, are reported fair, from all that we could learn, about up to those of the corresponding time last week, but with unfavorable advices from New York and Buffalo and heavy receipts at Chicago, trade is comparatively sluggish although prices remain as concerned with last week, are without quotable change. There were some extra through cattle, from St. Louis, but the great bulk of the offerings were of the common and medium grades—of what are classified prime shipping steers, the supply was small, scarcely equal to the demand, which has been the situation for some time past, and, therefore, is nothing new, nor is it confined to this locality, it seems to be general all over the country—good fat cattle are selling quicker and at relatively better prices in all the leading markets, than the lower grades. There is a fair attendance of buyers, but trade was very quiet on Monday and Tuesday, also to-day it was a little more active, but the feeling prevails that there are a good many cattle on route, and buyers generally are holding off. In consequence, expect her, in the event of increased offerings, of forcing a decline in prices. The bulk of the sales this week have been about last week's prices, and the indications at this writing are that there will be no decline, as it is pretty certain that the heaviest receipts "are" is over, and if the arrivals should happen to be light, and it is not improbable, sellers, instead of being forced to a decline, might be able to realize an advance before the close of the week; however, the probability is that there will be but little change in prices.

The receipts of 1,700 steers, of which there were none on sale, may be fairly quoted at 5c prime, 4.60@ 4.65; common to good, 4@4.50; sales of C. M. Holland, 1,220, 6s; Heritage & Co., Ohio, had nineteen bullock, 1,580 lbs for which he obtained 5c. There weight was the highest paid for stock steers, and is a continued good demand for such steers; the particular feature continues very meagre: this particular grade of cattle have advanced from ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb within the past few weeks, and there is this advance, there is little or no margin in running them here from the west, and, as a consequence, there is very limited supply. Good 800@1,000 averages may be quoted at 4½@5¾. Bulls in fair supply and dull but unchanged, ranging from 3 to 3½c according to quality. Following is a partial report of sales of some of the commission men:

Wood & Briggs report 2 cars 1,200 at 4.60; 3 cars 1,150 at 5; 9 c lio, 1,270, at 4.15.

Holmes, LaCroix & Co., 2 cars prime 1,250 pounds, at 4.75; 2 do. 1,300 lbs, at 4.25.

Hedges, Hall & Co., 1 car steers, 1,220, at 4¾; 1 car 950 pounds, at 4½; 1 car good cows, at 4¼; 1 do rough, 1,075, at 3.45; 1 bull, 1,355, at 3; 1 do, good, 1,260, at 3.85; 1 car good 22 stockers, 900 lbs, 4.70; 1 do, 1,030, at 4.60; 1 do, rough 1,275, at 4¾; 1 do, 1,200, 4.30; 1 do, 1,375, at 4¾.

Haslewood & Blackstock report 1 car good, 1,100 steers, at 5.30; 1 car, 1,275, at 5c; 1 do, 1,210 lbs, at 5¾; 2 do, 1,200, at 5; 3 do common, 1,150, at 3¾; 6 good, 1,000, at 4¼.

SHEEP.

The run is liberal, reported to be fully up to that of the same time last week, and while there has been and is still, a very fair demand, clipped sheep are 20 to 25 cents per cwt. lower, while wooled remain unchanged; the number of clipped was much larger than last week, while of wooled there was a decided falling off, it was estimated that about three-fourths were shorn and one-fourth unshorn. The cold weather which has prevailed during the past two days has had its effect in increasing the demand for wooled and decreasing it for clipped sheep, rendering it a little risky to ship the latter, but this will only be temporary, and the market will change back to its former position as soon as the weather gets fine again. Prime 90@100 pounds clipped may be quoted at 5¾@6c; 80@90 pounds, 5¾@5¾c; 70@80 pounds, 4¾@5¾. Wooled sheep range all the way from 6 to 7¾, according to quality. The continued depression in wool has a depressing effect on the market for wooled sheep, and has diminished their value very materially. Following is a partial report of the sales of some of the commission firms

Holmes, Hoffman & Co. 1 car fine wool, unshorn, 104 pounds, 7¾; 1 do, 85 pounds, 6¾; 1 do, 80 pounds 6¾; 2 do, 90 pounds, 6 4s; 1 do, 78 pounds 6.

Watson & Briggs: 1 car extra Indianas, clipped, 120 pounds, 5¾; 1 car medium wool, 95 pounds, wooled, 6.80.

Henry Erteman bought: 2 cars coarse wool, 108 pounds, 6¾; 2 cars Indianas, 120 pounds, clipped, 5¾; 1 do, 100 pounds, 5.80; 1 do, 104, fine wool, 6c; 3 do, coarse, 101 pounds, 5¾; 1 do, 92 lbs 5¾; 3 do, 93 lbs, 5.75; 3 do, 86 pounds, 5¾.

HOGS.

The market has been quiet but steady for over a week past, and there has been little or no fluctuation in prices. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to New York, are carefully quotable at 5.30@5c; and good to prime Yorkers at 5.40@5.50. The arrivals are just about sufficient to keep up the supply, however, prices, as already stated, have varied but little.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873.

The crude market was repeated, little weaker to-day, although prices remain unchanged; $2.35 @2.40 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 6¾@6¾c. delivered here. It is alleged that the production is steadily falling off; also, that Cleveland has been buying sparingly of late, and this is not without effect in sustaining prices, whether it is well founded or not. From all that we can learn the feeling is decidedly "bluish" in the producing regions—many of the producers, it is said, have got their lease up considerably reduced, however, continues very quiet and unchanged: 16@16¾c bid and asked on cars here; 19¾. April, Philadelphia delivery, and 19¾ for May. There has been but little inquiry from the east, for several days, but our refiners are all busy in filling former contracts, the most of the parties have their product sold up for this and part of next month.

Oil barrels in light supply and firm, with an upward tendency. Countries, $1.90; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $2.10; 8 lb. hoops, $2.10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 574 brls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

Scott and Sons 404 brls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 365 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co. 264 brls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Hann & Wagner 451 brls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref Co. 461 brls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingstone Bros. 100 brls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard, 1,043 brls to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Total 3,353

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W acct. Stevenson	705
Vesta O W. acct. McKelvey	930
Cosmos O. W. acct.	632
Crystal O W. acct. Bushnell	161
Standard O W. acct. Bushnell	211
American O. W. acct. Riddle	307
Citizens O W. acct. Duncan	154
Riverside O W. acct. Duncan	1,093
Riverside O W. acct. Grier	456
Star O W. acct. Grier	462
Brilliant O W. acct. Lockhart F & Co	1,052
Sunbeam O W. acct. Stewart	80
Total	6,186

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. (WESTWARD).

Nimick and Co.m	4	Jones & L.m 7

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	1	J. Reamer.m 9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Bolt Co.o		5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis B & o.m	1	W Smith.m 2
J. Moorhead m.	1	
Total	4	5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling upland 19¾c; sales of futures, 6,000 bales as follows: April 19 5-16@19 7-16; May 19 7-16@19 9-16; June 19 9-16@; July 19¾c; August 19 9-16@19 5-8c; September 17 3-8@; October 17 3-8@17 9-16c. Flour in good demand and a shade firmer; sales 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5.25@5.75; common to good $5.90@7.75; good to choice $7.80@8.25; white extra $8.50@9.25; extra Ohio $6.50@8.25; St. Louis $6.50@9.50. Wheat steady at $1.40@1.75. Corn heavy and lower; whisky easier at 90½@90¾c. Pork dull and heavy; closing heavy, with holders asking $16.50@16.75 for regular; $16.50@16.75 for spring; Chicago mess $15.87½@16; choice New Orleans $16.75@17. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Freights dull and lower; cotton to Liverpool, 9-32d; flour 3s; wheat 6½@7d; corn 5½@6d. Rice 5¾@6c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾@8 7-16c; centrifugal 9½@9¾c. Molasses steady at 54c. Petroleum steady at 24c. Tallow steady at 8¾c. Pork firmer; new mess $16.50@16.75. Beef steady; extra mess $7.50@8; packet $7.50@8. Lard firmer; steam 9¾@9 7-16c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Butter quiet, but steady; fancy dull; Ohio 18@22c; Western Reserve 24@25c; State 24@28c. Cheese steady at 14@15c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Malta.—Manufactured copper at 24c; ingot 24½c. Spelter dull and unchanged; offered at 6½c. Pig iron quiet at $26.50. Bar iron quiet at $3.60. Steam boilers dull at 6½@7c. Lead dull; common 6½@6¾c; refined 6¾@6¾c.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour dull and fair and market firm; red winter $6.50@6.75; white winter $7@7.25; spring wheat, and 7 cents was only seen at $1.22½; May August, 1873, 1,000 bushels at 1.22½; May 1,000 at 1.21½, 2,000 at 1.21¾, closing at inside prices. Spring Closing at 1.21¾@1.22 for rejected and 1.22@1.22½ for No. 2. Corn active and lower, closing dull; No. 2 mixed 37½@37¾c; No. 2 mixed May 38½@38¾c; No. 2 white 39½@39¾c; No. 2 white May 40½@40¾c; No. 3 mixed 37½c; rejected 35½@36c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white 31½@31¾c; No. 3 mixed 28½c; rejected 27½@28c. Rye dull and lower at 68½@69c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring 75@76c; rejected 60@65c. Pork dull and lower at $15.75@15.87½ for fall to good. Prime mess $15.50@15.62½. Lard dull and lower at 9¼@9 5-16c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6½@6¾c; short ribs 8¾@8 7-16c; short clear 8¾@8 7-16c. Whisky dull at 90c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 107,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 70,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton moderately active; sales of 4,000 bales; good ordinary 16c; low middling 17½c; middling 18¾c; middling orleans 19¾c; receipts, 1,870 bales; exports coastwise, 1,041; stock 180 755.

DETROIT, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at prices a shade lower; extra $2; No. 1 $1.42; amber $1. 3 Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 36½c; rejected 34½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 29½c; rejected 28½c. Corn and oats in good demand and lower, closing dull; No. 2 mixed 29½c; No. 2 white 31½c; rejected 28½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 69c; No. 3 spring 64c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at 1.42 cash; 1.42 for May; 1.43 for June; 1.43 for July; 1.43 for August; 1.43 for September. Corn dull at 36½c cash; 36½ for May; 36c for June; 36½ for July; 36c for August; 36½ for September. Oats dull at 29½c cash; 29½ for May; 29c for June; 29½ for July; 29c for August; 29½ for September. Rye dull at 68c cash; 68c for May; 68c for June; 68c for July; 68c for August; 68c for September. Barley dull at 70c cash; 70c for May; 70c for June; 70c for July; 70c for August; 70c for September. Clover seed $4.70. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; amber do do $1.42; No. 2 white do do $1.40; amber do do $1.37; No. 3 white do do $1.35; amber do do $1.32; No. 1 white Indiana $1.40; amber do do $1.37; No. 2 white do do $1.35; amber do do $1.32; No. 3 white do do $1.30; amber do do $1.27. Corn firm and in good demand; No. 2 mixed 36½c; No. 3 mixed 35½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 29½c; No. 3 mixed 28½c. Rye firm at 68c. Barley firm at 70@75c. Clover seed $4.70. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Flour strong, with an upward tendency. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter held at $1.40; No. 2 do do $1.43. Corn active, with a good demand at 39½c. Oats firm; No. 1 State 29c. Receipts per canal, none; shipments, none. Receipts per railroad, 2,000 barrels flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats. Shipments, 1,000 barrels flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton irregular; upland 9¾; Orleans 9¾; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to arrive. Wheat, spring 9s 7d@9s 8d; red winter 9s 5d@9s 6d. Corn 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pork 72s. Lard 57s 6d. Beef 57s 6d.

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INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—Flour steady, with

HOME NEWS.

That Little Box.

The "box" mystery did not develop any thing new yesterday. To-day the man Hampton who is charged with disposing of the bond in New York will arrive. There are still strange rumors afloat, but nothing new thus far has been developed.

Injured at a Mine.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McMahon, employed as a driver at Hartley's coal bank on Saw Mill Run above Temperanceville, was very seriously hurt by being run over by a car he was driving. It appears that he was was coming out of the pit with a loaded car when he slipped and fell under the wheels, the car running over him and inflicting such terrible internal injuries that it is thought he will die.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Hamburgh line steamer Westphalia at New York.

Anchor line steamer Columbia at New York.

Inman line steamer City of London at New York.

Cunard line steamer Cuba at New York.

Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown and Bristol.

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Donau at Southampton.

A Floater.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was found floating against a barge at Hays' landing, in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Brewer street, Birmingham ward. The body had floated down the stream and had been in the water for a long time, as it was in a very advanced state of decomposition. He was dressed in a heavy striped pants and blue over-alls, check woolen shirt, and had on knit woolen socks, and shoes such as coal miners generally wear. A large silver ring which was on his finger was taken possession of by the Coroner as a clue to his identity. The body was so much decomposed that the features were unrecognizable. A verdict was rendered of "found drowned."

Alleged Drugging and Robbing.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Allman came into Chief of Police Clark's office in Allegheny, and stated that some time in the forenoon he sold his lumber which he had brought down the river, for four hundred dollars, and was on his way to Herr's Island to pay his hands, when he stopped in a saloon on South Canal street and called for a glass of mineral water. He says that as soon as he had drank it he became drowsy and fell asleep; while asleep he was robbed of the four hundred dollars by some parties unknown. He thinks the mineral water was drugged in order to stupify him and then rob him. Chief Clark rather doubted the truth of the story but will make a thorough investigation.

A First Class Tailoring Establishment.

We speak advisedly, and knowing that our words will be found true, when we tell gentlemen young or old, that nowhere else in the city can they get clothing that will give them better satisfaction than at Mr. B. Tiegel's, No. 151 Smithfield street. Mr. Tiegel is a practical man at the business, and has had so many years of experience in it that he very justly is regarded among the leading members of the trade. He yields the palm to no tailor in town, and can "put the squarest shoulder of any workman hereabouts." He also has the reputation of working a break in a coat that will not droop limp as a rag with a few days wear, and the buttons he puts on any garment, are fixed there to stay. Mr. Tiegel takes a pride in keeping in the front rank for the quality, fit, finish, and style of his work, and thus always succeeds in pleasing the most fastidious patron. Gentlemen who wish to be perfectly suited should call at No 83 Smithfield street.

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Among the firms engaged in the Flour, Grain and Feed business in our community, that of Messrs. R Knox & Son commands attention. This is one of the oldest firms hereabouts in this branch of trade, and in all the years in which the members of it have been engaged in the business, they have, individually and as a firm, enjoyed the highest reputation for personal and mercantile integrity. They have had unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of the traffic, and their uniform success attests the fact that skill and enterprise with which their affairs have been managed, and has gained for them the confidence of all with whom they have had dealings. Messrs. Knox & Son are now located at No. 50 West Diamond street, Allegheny, and are prepared to transact all commission business in their line that may be entrusted to them. We can cordially recommend them to the confidence of all our friends who may require the services of a reliable commission firm engaged in the flour, grain and feed business.

A Safe Commission Merchant.

Elsewhere in our paper will be found the card of Mr. George Stewart, the well known commission merchant of Allegheny who has established himself in the wholesale and retail, flour, grain, feed, and produce trade at No. 11 West Ohio street, near the park. Mr. Stewart is a gentleman, whom it gives us pleasure to recommend as a business who is always prompt in the transaction of any business entrusted to him, and never fails to do the best that can be done for his patron. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and has uniformly given satisfaction to all with whom he has had dealings. One special feature of his business is the attention he gives to consignments of all kinds of country produce, in which line he has achieved great success. By a careful system of business, he has secured unusual facilities for sales in the branch of his trade, and is enabled to dispose of his consignments without delay and always to the best advantage, taking the cream of the market. His terms of advances are as liberal and his commissions as reasonable as can be had anywhere, and we commend all our friends who entrust their with business will be satisfied with the result.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The "Fayette Farmers' Club" will hold their second annual exhibition of live stock, poultry, farm implements, machinery, greenhouse plants and flowers, and all articles usually shown at such exhibitions, at Oakdale Station, North Fayette township, on Thursday, May 1st. All stock must be entered on the books of the Secretary at least five days before the exhibition, and must be on the grounds, labeled with the name of the owner, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and remain until 3 o'clock, P. M. All exhibitors of sheep must state the date of last shearing and age of animals, and of machinery and implements. Implements may be entered any time before ten o'clock of the day of exhibition. No entrance or admission fee will be charged, nor premium awarded, but all owners of good stock and poultry, and manufacturers and inventors of farming implements and machinery, are invited to exhibit, with the assurance that every facility will be given them to test and explain the merits and value of their stock and machinery. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all practical men, manufacturers, and others interested in the improvement of agriculture and farmings implements to attend and examine the stock and other articles on exhibition. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of excellent men, and nothing will be left undone to make the exhibition a success.

A TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Policeman Dangerously Shot.

This morning, about half past two o'clock, a shooting affray occured on the South Side, by which officer Waterman was seriously if not dangerously wounded. It appears that some time ago he arrested a man named "Bill" McCullough for robbing a bank on the South Side. This man, when he was arrested, vowed vengeance. The same night he and a party of two others attacked the officer as he was patrolling his beat and shot him in two places, one ball lodging in the jaw and the other taking effect in the shoulder, inflicting painful and very serious injuries.

One of the parties was arrested about three o'clock this morning and placed in the South Side lock-up. There is a prospect that the other parties will be under arrest by daylight this morning.

A SUDDEN DESCENT.

A Horse Killed by Falling Over a Stone Wall.

Yesterday afternoon a horse belonging to Wm. Boyd was killed by rolling down the hill on to the railroad track from Fountain street. It appears that a man was engaged in filling, with a cart, he had drawn a load of slag to the spot where he thought it would be wanted, when he loosened the body of the cart in order to dump the dirt. Just as he had done this the cart commenced to slip down the hill and the horse following; the driver caught hold of the animal, but the cart was relentless and continued on its mad career down the hill, the horse unwillingly following. The horse and cart went down about ten feet of hill and over a wall of twenty feet, on to the track of the Pan Handle Road. The horse was instantly killed and the cart broken into smithereens. The driver—well he stopped on the stone wall and didn't get hurt, but he came in a mighty sudden collision at the sudden turn affairs had taken. The loss to Mr. Boyd of the horse and cart will probably amount to $350, as the animal was a first-class draught horse.

A SCENE OF ANIMATION.

Lively Times Around the Union Depot Last Evening—Arrival of Three Hundred Emigrants.

It was unusually lively around the Union Depot about the o'clock last evening. The announcement had been made in the evening papers that some eighteen hundred emigrants would arrive in the evening, but that number, upon their arrival, had diminished down to the genuine number of eight cars, holding some three hundred. Their friends were there in force, as nearly all are to stop here. "Arrah, Dennis, is that you ye?" and Dennis forthwith was pulled out of the window by his friends, who had come there to bid him welcome to the "Smoky City." Then came kissing and hugging and shaking of hands, and many hearts were made glad. Nearly all those that came, were from the "auld sod." There were a few Hungarians, while Deutschland was not behind, and La Belle France sent her quota, who were greeted with the Frenchman's grasp. All were met at the depot by their friends, and as they disembarked they presented quite a unique scene of life and animation. They seemed pleased to have arrived at their destination, and the majority of them looked as though they would prove no discredit to their adopted country where "Hans" and "Fat" can be Aldermen side by side.

The reason why China, Glass and Queensware can be had so cheap at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, is because they import these goods direct, and there is no profit lost on "middlemen."

OUR GAS BILLS.

The Quarterly Returns—More Complaints from the People—Some Strange facts Concerning the Bills—Some Theories of Accounting for the Exorbitant Charges—Cost of Manufacture and Cost to the Consumer—A very wide Margin—A word about the Allegheny Gas Works.

The terrible gas man has been mercilessly making his rounds again, scattering terror and dismay; and the innocent and inoffensive people, have been notified to appear as in former times before the high magnates of the Monopoly and placidly submit to the regular quarterly compression. It might be natural, and possibly some verdant citizen may endeavor, to indulge in a gentle remonstrance, but such a work would be effort wasted, serenity disturbed and exasperation excited, all without avail. *Discretion*—that better part of valor, is just as desirable in this unfortunate juncture, and peace of mind may as well be obtained, by submission at first as in the end, for acquiescence on one side must come at last, and the gas man is never vanquished. Possibly there are few of our readers who have not had a realizing sense of this truth, and not with any ruthless desire to harrow their feelings anew do we refer to the matter again, but rather to afford the consolation, if it be any consolation, of the information that people are not, like *Pittsburghers*, the especial

VICTIMS OF THE GAS MAN.

In a contemplation of one's own miseries, it is in some cases natural to look upon others as, perhaps, in similar circumstances, but it seems that, in this instance, we in Pittsburgh enjoy the peculiar distinction of being able to get the use of etherial fluid for the same price as quarterly rounds, was developed yesterday by one of our representatives in a conversation with a gentleman who had given the subject extensive and careful consideration. The statement made by this lover of statistics was to the effect that in Pittsburgh where the consumers of gas nominally paid a less price per thousand feet, the aggregate bills were as large for the same number. As for instance, a case in point was cited where the rate charged was $3.00 per thousand feet yet the aggregate bills in that place and in Pittsburgh for the same amount of gas differed by the merest trifle, although the rate in Pittsburgh was but one half as high. This seeming paradox so explainable, and supported by statements of figures, gave a fresh interest to the consideration of the "gas question" in Pittsburgh, and led our representative to desire an elucidation of the mystery. Probably the first place to seek the desired intelligence under is station-house circumstance would have been the headquarters of the Monopoly, but our reporter after gazing pensively upon the palatial Sixth avenue structure, and recalling memories of other attempts to gain knowledge from those enclosed within its hallowed walls, turned from the contemplation, and directed his steps down the office of the Gas Inspector, Roland H. Smith, Esq. Happily that gentleman was at home, and cordial as ever.

ENOUGH BUST AS A BEE

in his comfortable headquarters. As business was the object of the visit, the incidental prefaces were quickly disposed of, and to the question "are you interviewable to-day," the Inspector laughingly responded, "Oh yes; always ready; you're the fiftieth man to-day.

Reporter.—Indeed, how's that.

Inspector.—Well, the people seem to have broken loose to-day. They're getting their gas bills in.

Reporter.—I see. That increases your list of visiting friends.

Inspector.—Always. Whenever the bills come in the growlings commence, and the consolation is now that they are a reference to me. They've been coming in troops to day, but I can't help them.

Rep.—You have nothing to do with the bills?

Inspector.—No, sir; all I can do is to test the metres and find out if they are wrong.

Rep.—That's what I want to find out. I heard to-day a singular statement, that we only get the same number of cubic feet of gas that as consumers in certain other towns, and yet our rates are only one-half as high.

Inspector.—Well, now, I would like to give you any information in my power, but I don't like to be cut on the wiliness stand outside of my direct line of business.

Rep.—Surely, I don't want to press to the matter. But, really, is there no way by which these gas bills can be regulated? The people are complaining all the time, and yet there is no relief.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Inspector.—The matter could be in a large measure rendered more satisfactory, I think, by more care.

Rep.—How's that?

Inspector.—Well, if you ever observed the men taking off the accounts from the metres, you would see that in most instances they look at what they go through it. Really, I believe hundreds of mistakes are made in that way.

Rep.—Can't you remedy that?

Inspector.—Easy enough. There's a metre just brought in to-day. Look how blurred the face of it is. Now, I defy any man—I don't care how expert he is—to take a hasty glance at it, in a dark cellar, illuminated only by the light from a lantern, and tell exactly what it registers. I believe that is a prolific cause of trouble because mistakes are made there.

Rep.—That does seem natural.

Inspector.—And that isn't all. The metres are not kept clean. For instance, that metre, (using one before us as an illustration) is marked for a certain amount of water; now if the water is not kept at that level, somebody is cheated. If the water is below the line, the loss falls on the company. If above the line, the consumer will loose. It could make that metre, by the addition of a little water, register fully twenty-five per cent. more, and yet the consumer wouldn't get any more gas.

Rep.—Well, why can't the consumer watch that.

Inspector.—He is not allowed to touch the metre, under a heavy penalty.

Rep.—Then we are totally at the mercy of these men.

Inspector.—That's it. I don't say they would knowingly do wrong, but I merely show you that if great care is not used, somebody may be cheated.

Rep.—Then how could this be remedied?

Inspector.—I proposed to the Governor in my last report what I think would be fair. That is to make the Inspector the middle man between the company and the consumer. I could then employ men to take off the accounts from the metres, to see that the proper rate were in order, to do the work carefully, and by that means half the complaints, I believe, would be stopped.

Rep.—How would the Company like that?

Inspector.—Not at all I suppose. But I think it would be the fairest way for all parties. There would then, I think be less complaint about "exorbitant bills."

A NICE LITTLE PROFIT.

Rep.—That certainly seems reasonable. But don't we pay too dear anyhow. The rates are high.

Inspector.—That's just as you look at it. You pay now $1.60 a thousand feet. I believe the Allegheny people would much rather consumers have it for 75 cents, and yet make money.

Rep.—That's a clear gain of nearly a dollar for them.

Inspector.—Yes, and a fair calculation. In Cleveland they make the gas for 30 cents a thousand. I've often looked in their books, and know the exact cost; and yet they ship the coal for it from Pittsburgh.

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Inspector.—Why, anybody knows that we ought to make gas here cheaper than most any place else. We have all the material.

Rep.—How much does it cost the Company, do you think?

Inspector.—Well, I say they can make money at 75 cents. I mean by that to include the interest on their investment and a good dividend. It's clear enough. They sell to the city for 75 cents. They made that contract when it cost them more to make gas than it does now, because they made less of it with the same force. I don't think they would make a contract to lose, even to get a start. Yet, in addition to this, they get the city 1,200,000 feet daily, on that "bond contract." Any one who looks at the figures will have no trouble in making the calculation.

BUYING THEM OUT.

Rep.—Why it would pay the city to buy out the concern.

Inspector.—That, however, couldn't be done for ten years yet, I think; but it would pay.

Rep.—Will it pay to buy the Allegheny works?

Inspector.—Yes, sir. If I was in Allegheny Councils I would push that matter. The Allegheny folks might have their gas for 75 cents and the city make money on the investment. If I lived over there I'd help the thing through all I could.

Rep.—The Gas Companies must pay.

Inspector.—I guess they do, and I don't fault them for that. I have no feeling against them, indeed I've no interest in the matter at all, and as I said before, I believe this whole matter could be regulated, so as to avoid the greater part of the complaints now made. I believe it will come to that in the end. The people could have a better quality of gas, and I think, get it for a great deal less money, if the business was more systematized. In Cleveland it has been arranged, because there are two rival companies there.

Rep.—How about our rivals?

Inspector.—Well, the Consolidated Company makes excellent gas, and when once in full working order, the people may appreciate the benefits of opposition. I wish something could be done, as I am annoyed as much as the Gas Company by the complaints. Yet I'm not like them. I can't remedy the matter. I haven't full authority in the case, or I'd try at least to make a change.

"I most heartily join you in that sentiment, and so do the suffering people," responded the reporter, as he drew the interview to a close, and after returning acknowledgments to the courteous Inspector, withdrew.

Hon. J. W. F. White.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is understood as stated the other day, that while this gentleman is a candidate for the new judgeship, created by a recent act of Assembly, and will be grateful to his fellow citizens, if they nominate and elect him, he will not election-eer. He states usualy do for the office, very properly thinking that a judicial office ought not to be sought for; that an elective judiciary is undesirable, when the people are left to a free choice of the incumbent, irrespective of party considerations, from personal pledges or creditable punctilious, and that the candidate will suffer in popular estimation from its observance. Mr. White, if he ever reaches the bench, will have exemplified the same purity of character in the approaches to that high office as afterwards in a faithful discharge of its delicate functions. K.

Spring and Summer Raiment.

The attention of the public is directed to the unusually large and superior stock of fine custom made clothing, suitable for spring and summer wear, that has just been opened at the Boston One Price Clothing Store No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. The goods are all enhancing. Dress and buiness suits for men and boys of the latest styles. Nothing at the Boston One Price Store is of an inferior quality. The goods are as good as they are marvelously cheap.

BUTLER.

Incorporation and Progress of the Town—Manufacturing Enterprises and Leading Institutions—The Newspapers and Future Prospects.

A correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick* writing from Butler says:—In 1817 Butler was incorporated into a borough, but in 1824, seven years later, the entire amount of taxes levied for county purposes footed up only $134. Extensive iron furnaces were established at Harmony in 1816, at Lawreneeburg in 1820, and in quest of salt, between Fairview and the headwaters of one of the branches of Slippery Rock Creek. To their intense surprise, if not disgust, the operators, instead of finding salt water discovered a greasy substance—crude oil —which they innocently supposed to be "soap." From this circumstance arose the popular expression of "the Butler soap mines." The first representative to Harrisburg from the Butler District performed the journey to the State Capital on horseback, kept his faithful steed there during the session, returned home with a trifling addition to his exchequer, and all this at two dollars a day!

GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH.

By 1830 brick had come into more general use as building material, and the borough contained several erections of no mean pretensions. The next decade was marked by the rapid increase in point of progress, the town having fair advances in wealth and population, though at no time presenting extraordinary indications of remarkable growth. Still, if less rapid and bewildering, its progress was vastly more solid and substantial than that of dozens of ephemeral "oil towns," which went up like a rocket" only to fall like a stick. The completion of a branch of the Pennsylvania road in March of 1871, between Freeport and Butler, by affording railway communication with the outside world did much to expand the ideas of the citizens, who forthwith displayed unwonted energy in the promotion of public improvements. A Savings Bank was quickly opened, preparations were made for lighting the town with gas, places of business were enlarged and remodeled, and a spirit of enterprise was infused that proved largely beneficial to the community. The place now possesses most of the appliances and conveniences usual to a population of twenty-five hundred.

BUTLER'S PRESENT ASPECTS.

There are now in Butler three flouring mills, one foundry, a woolen factory and two planing mills. Three yards supply abundance of excellent brick, and an extensive manufactory turns out agricultural implements of every description. One distillery furnishes local option stimulant, whose undoubted purity is evidenced by its destructive influence upon the fish since the concern was started on the banks of the Connoquenessing. Two machine shops have recently been established, and more are projected. Two marble works perpetuate the memory of departed worth in monumental tombstones, and the town possesses the customary quota of lumber yards, bakeries, and other essentials to business. Veins of bituminous coal, from two to four feet in thickness, abound in the neighboring hills, whence unlimited quantities of cheap fuel can be easily procured. Gas works have been erected, and are expected to be in full operation within a few weeks.

Among the most prominent institutions is the public school building, a spacious brick structure in the centre of the town, completed last year at a cost of over $30,000. It is three stories high, contains six departments and a large exhibition room, is well finished and furnished, and requires six efficient teachers. The higher branches are taught at Witherspoon Institute, where young men are prepared for college by a company formed by the Catholics who likewise have a denominational school. Ten brick churches of respectable dimensions attest the interest of the community in spiritual matters, and another is now building. Financial affairs are pleasantly managed by the Butler Bank and Exchange, and soon be added. Every department of trade is creditably represented by the business houses on the principal streets, while the multitude of new buildings in course of erection attracts the notice of observant visitors. Three leading hotels, besides several smaller ones, cater to the necessities of the traveling public. One new house will be erected this season, near the court house. An orphans' home, under the management of the German Reformed Church, supports and educates from thirty to forty destitute children. The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Brethren, (the latter a German society,) have flourishing lodges, and two properly conducted book stores indicate a healthy state of intelligence.

BUTLER NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper established in Butler was in 1818 and was called *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star:* Hon. John Galbraith, father of Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, was the proprietor. In 1821 it was sold to John Negley, John Moses and John Sullivan, and the name was changed to *The Butler Sentinel.* In 1822 the *Butler Repository* was established by Messrs. John Brelin, in opposition to the *Sentinel.* In time the *Repository* was changed into *Zeigler's Democratic Herald.* The editor is the well known Jacob Zeigler, a hale and hearty old gentleman who wields a trenchant pen, is a shining light in the Democratic party. The *Sentinel* long ago ceased to exist, and in its stead *The Butler Citizen* was established ten years since. This is the Republican organ, and is conducted with a degree of ability which has acquired for it a liberal share of patronage. More recently *The Butler Eagle* was started by the radical portion of the Republicans; consequently the town boasts three weekly journals, all receiving a generous support. The quality of whose interests each may justly claim to be an influential exponent.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The gradual approach of petroleum developments to the Butler county line, has not at all disturbed the usual placidity of the good folks of Butler to an unprecedented extent. The success attending operations at Greece City last fall, and the addition of a little water, register fully twenty-five per cent. more, and yet the consumer wouldn't get any more gas.

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BREVITIES.

....Considerable repairing is being done on the south end of Smithfield street bridge.

....The paving of Young's alley, in the Seventh ward, was commenced yesterday.

....The sewer on North avenue to Poplar street, Allegheny, was commenced yesterday.

....The Mayor had but two common cases to dispose of, at the afternoon hearing yesterday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

....Lumber men have begun active operations. The number of rafts coming down the rivers is growing large.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting to-night to consider the matter of the proposed extension of Federal street.

....Some of the cars which arrived from the east yesterday afternoon were covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches.

....Mayor Blackmore disposed of twenty-five common cases yesterday morning. Nancy Hoggins was sent sixty days to the Workhouse for vagrancy.

....Two prisoners named Meachem and Johnson, both sentenced for one year each to the penitentiary, escaped from the jail at Steubenville, on Tuesday night.

....The Fourth avenue sewer is being pushed forward rapidly. It will extend from the Diamond to the Allegheny river *via.* Ferry, Liberty and Fourth streets.

....It is stated that Mr. W. H. Brown has been authorized to survey a line for a railroad from Bedford to Johnstown, there to connect with the Pennsylvania Central.

....No clue has yet been obtained of the prisoners who escaped from the Washington county jail. Notwithstanding the arrest of Briceland, the detectives have not succeeded in getting on his trail.

....The deaf mutes give an entertainment this evening, at the Lecture room of the Fifth U. P. Church, for the benefit of their home. The entertainment, besides being interesting and amusing, is one fully worthy of patronage.

....In the case of Richard Rowland who was found dead in his bed on the South Side the day previous as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, Coroner West held an inquest, when a verdict of death from consumption was rendered.

....Sergeant Baker, with a squad from the Third Cavalry, regular army, passed through this city at noon yesterday, from New York, *en route* to Minnesota, where they are detailed for duty in the civil engineering department.

....The horse that was stolen from Mr. Childs' stable, corner Union avenue and West Diamond street, was found on Tuesday afternoon in a pasture field in the vicinity of the Union cemetery. The thief thus far has not been discovered.

....Yesterday morning Officer Zeigler, of Allegheny, arrested a woman on Darragh street on suspicion of stealing. She gave her name as Ellen Ryan, and was sent to the lock up. She refuses to give any account of the bundle of clothing found in her possession.

....A petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning by Mrs. Ann McGuire, wife of Dom. McGuire, claiming the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

....Yesterday afternoon Alfred E. Reno, a well known pilot, was brought before U. S. Commissioner McCandless for neglecting to take out a license for the year 1872. Reno gave bail for a hearing. He is one of the best pilots on the river and the neglect to take out his license, seems to have been more carelessness than any attempt to avoid the payment of the small fee.

....A lovely bouquet sent us by two lady friends is appreciated as well for the thoughtful kindness that prompted the gift, as for the fragrance of the flowers, which despite the lingering winter have expanded into bud and bloom and undergenous foliage. It is always pleasant to receive such mementoes of personal regard, especially so from our lady friends.

....As a Mrs. Hudelmeier, who resides on Chestnut street, Allegheny, was looking in a shop window near Wood street yesterday afternoon, a pocket book fell from her pocket. The shop fronted on the pocket book, which contained fifty-four dollars. There was a woman standing alongside of the lady whom she suspects of having committed the crime, but he could not identify her. No information was made.

....A Mr. Brown, from Hancock, West Virginia, yesterday evening identified the colored man W. S. Norris, as one who stole a gold watch and chain from him some time ago, but as it was restored refused to prosecute. Nel was committed back to the lock up. Officer Clark will this morning make information against him, charging him with being a professional thief.

....Yesterday afternoon Officer Wm. Brown arrested an Indian of the old Seneca tribe named Thos. Gordon, for drunk-keness. He stated that he belonged up on the Cornplanter Reserve, but was down at the Allegheny river *via.* Ferry, Liberty and Fourth streets.

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....The horse that was stolen from Mr. Childs' stable, corner Union avenue and West Diamond street, was found on Tuesday afternoon in a pasture field in the vicinity of the Union cemetery. The thief thus far has not been discovered.

....Yesterday morning Officer Zeigler, of Allegheny, arrested a woman on Darragh street on suspicion of stealing. She gave her name as Ellen Ryan, and was sent to the lock up. She refuses to give any account of the bundle of clothing found in her possession.

....A petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning by Mrs. Ann McGuire, wife of Dom. McGuire, claiming the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

....Yesterday afternoon Alfred E. Reno, a well known pilot, was brought before U. S. Commissioner McCandless for neglecting to take out a license for the year 1872. Reno gave bail for a hearing. He is one of the best pilots on the river and the neglect to take out his license, seems to have been more carelessness than any attempt to avoid the payment of the small fee.

....A lovely bouquet sent us by two lady friends is appreciated as well for the thoughtful kindness that prompted the gift, as for the fragrance of the flowers, which despite the lingering winter have expanded into bud and bloom and undergenous foliage. It is always pleasant to receive such mementoes of personal regard, especially so from our lady friends.

....As a Mrs. Hudelmeier, who resides on Chestnut street, Allegheny, was looking in a shop window near Wood street yesterday afternoon, a pocket book fell from her pocket. The shop fronted on the pocket book, which contained fifty-four dollars. There was a woman standing alongside of the lady whom she suspects of having committed the crime, but he could not identify her. No information was made.

....A Mr. Brown, from Hancock, West Virginia, yesterday evening identified the colored man W. S. Norris, as one who stole a gold watch and chain from him some time ago, but as it was restored refused to prosecute. Nel was committed back to the lock up. Officer Clark will this morning make information against him, charging him with being a professional thief.

....Yesterday afternoon Officer Wm. Brown arrested an Indian of the old Seneca tribe named Thos. Gordon, for drunk-keness. He stated that he belonged up on the Cornplanter Reserve, but was down at the Allegheny river *via.* Ferry, Liberty and Fourth streets.

....The simple charge of drunk was made against him, and as "Lo" seems to be peaceable when sober, the Mayor will probably let him off with a light fine this morning.

....A colored man named Edward Neil, who was captured in a disorderly house in Allegheny, on Tuesday night, has been given over to the authorities, on suspicion of being connected with several of the late burglaries in the vicinity. He had in his possession when captured a quantity of opera glasses, which are supposed to have been stolen. He is also believed to be a fugitive from justice from Columbus, Ohio, where he is wanted to answer several charges.

....The Monongahela shacker will be extended from Geneva to Morgantown during the coming summer; this is about eighty-one miles. The cost of the extension will be about $2,000, of ten feet lift each, is $90,000, and for the three locks and dams $270,000; and as the obligation of the old Monongahela Navigation Company is $160,000, West Virginia will be required to raise $110,000, and of this sum Congress has given $90,000, leaving them to raise the remainder, $20,000.

....On Tuesday evening, Frederick Wilhelm and Charles Kinsley had a "little unpleasantness" on the south Side. They were both arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and yesterday morning, by Deputy Mayor Barker, were fined ten dollars and costs each. Kinsley alleged at the hearing that Wilhelm struck his wife on him and he knocked him down in self defence. Wilhelm, on paying his fine, made an information charging Henry Flachner and Chas. Kinsley with assault and battery. They gave bail for a hearing.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Simon Cameron was at the Union Depot Hotel last evening. He left on the 5:20 express for the east.

***Evan Jones, Esq., member of Councils from the Fourteenth ward, is a candidate for the City Controllership, to be voted for next fall.

***Senator Graham was around yesterday taking leave of his friends previous to starting for Vienna. We trust he may have a pleasant time, and a safe return when his duties have been fulfilled.

Ayer's Latin School.

The April examination of classes in this school will be held to-morrow (Friday) morning, commencing at nine o'clock. The Committee will consist of Rev. W. W. Ells, Rev. A. C. McClelland, Prof. W. A. Holmes, of N. Y., Beverly Robinson, Esq., Hon. Wm. Gray, Dr. Gale, French. Examination thorough and interesting. Eleven prizes given. The public are invited.

Dress Fashionably.

By dressing fashionably we do not mean that loud style of dressing which makes the wearer the observed of all observers, but rather the wearing of garments of a moderate tone in color, but well made, and made to fit. Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a garment, no matter what is the character of the goods, than to have it ill fitting. The best way for gentlemen to avoid this, and to "dress fashionably" in the truest sense of the term, is to go to Mr. M. T. Heckert's, No. 49 (second floor) North Diamond street, Allegheny, for their goods. Mr. Heckert has an assortment of goods that cannot be excelled in the two cities. It includes every variety of style and pattern now in wear. The goods are the finest in the market, and, as they were purchased by the firm as the latest spring styles also, are now in wear. The goods on hand are sure of obtaining suits or single garments at the most reasonable prices. He employs the most artistic cutters and experienced workmen, and is enabled to turn out work to effect fits and satisfaction in all other respects.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Housekeepers who in the course of their "spring cleaning" find defects in the household, of furniture or upholstery, can secure all that is needed at the warerooms of Messrs. A. D. Dryden & Co., No 181 Federal street, Allegheny. Their stock is most complete, embracing all qualities of parlor, chamber, dining room, hall, and office furniture. Their warerooms are well known, and are constantly filled with purchasers who are well aware that anything coming from the establishment is substantially made, and contains nothing but the very best seasoned material. They sell at very close margins, as they are satisfied to make small profits when their sales are so large, and are confident that they can compete successfully with any establishment here or in the East. Their experience as upholsterers is extensive, and from all who employ them they are prepared to guarantee satisfaction. They will attend to all orders promptly and challenge a comparison of their work and prices with any other establishment.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting excellent, while their facilities for such a most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whether gins, brandies, &c.—all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in standard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public will find their establishment for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No 57 Second avenue.

Where to get Pure Liquors.

It is well to known where to get reliable liquors, of pure quality and at fair prices. Such a house is to be found at No. 355 Liberty street, and Mr. James Lanahan is an upright business man, and of strict integrity. When he says that the liquor he sells is pure, it may be relied upon that it is. His stock comprises the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin

HOME NEWS.

That Little Box.

The "box" mystery did not develop any thing new yesterday. To-day the man Hampton who is charged with disposing of the bond in New York will arrive. There are still strange rumors afloat, but nothing new thus far has been developed.

Injured at a Mine.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McMahon, employed as a driver at Hartley's coal bank on Saw Mill Run above Temperanceville, was very seriously hurt by being run over by a car he was driving. It appears that he was was coming out of the pit with a loaded car when he slipped and fell under the wheels, the car running over him and inflicting such terrible internal injuries that it is thought he will die.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Hamburgh line steamer Westphalia at New York.

Anchor line steamer Columbia at New York.

Inman line steamer City of London at New York.

Cunard line steamer Cuba at New York.

Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown and Bristol.

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Donau at Southampton.

A Floater.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was found floating against a barge at Hays' landing, in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Brewer street, Sixth ward. The body had floated down the stream and had been in the water for a long time, as it was in a very advanced state of decomposition. He was dressed in a heavy striped pants and blue over-alls, check woolen shirt, and had on knit woolen socks, and shoes such as coal miners generally wear. A large silver ring which was on his finger was taken possession of by the Coroner as a clue to his identity. The body was so much decomposed that the features were unrecognizable. A verdict was rendered of "found drowned."

Alleged Dragging and Robbing.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Allman came into Chief of Police Clark's office in Allegheny, and stated that some time in the forenoon he sold his lumber which he had brought down the river, for four hundred dollars, and was on his way to Herr's Island to pay his hands, when he stopped in a saloon on South Canal street and called for a glass of mineral water. He says that as soon as he had drank it he became drowsy and fell asleep; while asleep he was robbed of the four hundred dollars by some parties unknown. Suspicion, however, rests on those who were dragged in order to stupify him and then rob him. Chief Clark rather doubted the truth of the story but will make a thorough investigation.

A First Class Tailoring Establishment.

We speak advisedly, and knowing that our words will be found true, when we tell gentlemen young or old, that nowhere else in the city can they get clothing that will give them better satisfaction than at Mr. B. Tiegel's No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. Tiegel is a practicalman at the business, and has had so many years of experience in it that he very justly is regarded among the leading members of the trade. He yields the palm to no tailor in town, and can "cut the squarest shoulder of any workman hereabouts." He also has the reputation of working a breast in a coat that will not drop limp as a rag with a few days wear, and the buttons he puts on, garment, are fixed there to stay. Mr. Tiegel takes a pride in keeping in the front rank for the quality, finish, and style of his work, and thus always succeeds in pleasing the most fastidious patron. Gentlemen who wish to be perfectly suited should call at No 53 Smithfield street.

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Among the firms engaged in the Flour, Grain and Feed business in our community, that of Messrs. R. Knox & Son commands attention. This is one of the oldest firms hereabouts in this branch of trade, and in all the years in which the members of it have been engaged in the business, they have, individually and as a firm, enjoyed the highest reputation for personal and mercantile integrity. They have had unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of the traffic, and their uniform success attests the business tact and enterprise with which their affairs have been managed, and has gained for them the confidence of all with whom they have had dealings. Messrs. Knox & Son are now located at No. 64 West Diamond street, Allegheny, and are prepared to transact all commission business in their line that may be entrusted to them. We can cordially recommend them to the confidence of all our friends who may require the services of a reliable commission firm engaged in the flour, grain and feed business.

A Safe Commission Merchant.

Elsewhere in our paper will be found the card of Mr. George Stewart, the well known commission merchant of Allegheny who has established himself in the wholesale and retail flour, grain, feed, and produce trade at No. 11 West Ohio street, near the park. Mr. Stewart is a gentleman, whom it gives us pleasure to recommend as a business man who always prompt in the transaction of any business entrusted to him, and never fails to do the best that can be done for his patron. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and has uniformly given satisfaction to all with whom he has had dealings. One special feature of his business is the attention he gives to consignments of all kinds of country produce, in which line he has achieved great success. By a careful system of classification, he has secured unusual facilities for this branch of his trade, and is enabled to dispose of his consignments without delay and always to the best advantage—taking the cream of the market. His terms of advance on consignments and commissions as reasonable as can be had anywhere, and we know all of our friends who entrust him with business will be satisfied with the result.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The "Fayette Farmers' Club" will hold their second annual exhibition of live stock, poultry, farm implements, machinery, greenhouse plants and flowers, and all articles usually shown at such exhibitions, at Oakdale Station, North Fayette township, on Thursday, May 1st. All stock must be entered on the books of the Secretary at least five days before the exhibition, and must be on the grounds, labeled with the name of the owner, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain until 3 o'clock, P. M. All exhibitors of sheep must state the date of last shearing and age of lambs on the exhibition list. Implements may be entered any time before ten o'clock of the day of exhibition. No entrance or admission fee will be charged, nor premiums awarded, but all owners of good stock and poultry, and manufacturers and inventors of farming implements and machinery, are invited to exhibit, with the assurance that every facility will be given them to test and explain the merits and value of their stock and machinery. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all practical farmers, manufacturers, and others interested in the improvement of agriculture and farmings implements to attend and examine the stock and other articles on exhibition. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of excellent men, and nothing will be left undone to make the exhibition a success.

A TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Policeman Dangerously Shot.

This morning, about half past two o'clock, a shooting affray occurred on the South Side, by which officer Waterman was seriously if not dangerously wounded. It appears that some time ago he arrested a man named "Bill" McCullough for robbing a bank on the South Side. This man, when released, vowed vengeance. This morning he and a party of two others attacked the officer as he was patrolling his beat and shot him in two places, one ball lodging in the jaw and the other taking effect in the shoulder, inflicting painful and very serious injuries.

One of the parties was arrested about three o'clock this morning and placed in the South Side lock-up. There is a prospect that the other parties will be under arrest by daylight this morning.

A SUDDEN DESCENT.

A Horse Killed by Falling Over a Stone Wall.

Yesterday afternoon a horse belonging to Wm. Boyd was killed by rolling down the hill on to the railroad track from Fountain street. It appears that a man was engaged in filling, with a cart, he had drawn a load of slag to the spot where he thought it would be wanted, when he hoisted the body of the cart in order to dump the dirt. Just as he had done this the cart commenced to slip down the hill and the horse following; the driver caught hold of the animal, but the cart was relentless and continued on its mad career down the hill, the horse unwillingly following. The horse and cart went down about ten feet of hill and over a wall of twenty feet, on to the track of the Pan Handle Road. The horse was instantly killed and the cart broken into smithereens. The driver was well stopped on the stone-wall and didn't get hurt, but he did utter a mild ejaculation at the sudden turn affairs had taken. The loss to Mr. Boyd of the horse and cart will probably amount to $250, as the animal was a first-class draught horse.

A SCENE OF ANIMATION.

Lively Times Around the Union Depot Last Evening—Arrival of Three Hundred Emigrants.

It was unusually lively around the Union Depot about ten o'clock last evening. The announcement had been made in the evening papers that some eighteen hundred emigrants would arrive in the evening, but that number, upon their arrival, had diminished down to the genuine number of eight cars, holding some three hundred. Their friends were there in force, as nearly all are to stop here. "Arrah, Dennis, God bless ye!" and Dennis forthwith was pulled out of the window by his friends, who had come there to bid him welcome to the "Smoky City." Then came kissing and hugging and congratulations, and many hearts were made glad. Nearly all those that came, were from the "auld sod." There were a few Hungarians, while Deutschland was not behind, and La Belle France sent her quota, who were greeted with the Frenchman's grasp. All were kindly cared for by their friends, and as they disembarked they presented quite a unique scene of life and animation. They seemed pleased to have arrived at their destination, and the majority of them looked as though they would prove no discredit to their adopted country where "Hans" and "Pat" can be Aldermen side by side.

The reason why China, Glass and Queensware can be had so cheap at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, is because they import these goods direct, and there is no profit lost on "middlemen."

OUR GAS BILLS.

The Quarterly Returns—More Complaints from the People—Some Strange Facts Concerning the Bills—Some Theories of Accounting for the Exorbitant Charges—Cost of Manufacture and Cost to the Consumer—A very wide Margin—A word about the Allegheny Gas Works.

The terrible gas man has been mercilessly making his rounds again, scattering terror and dismay and the innocent and inoffensive people, have been notified to appear as in former times before the high magnates of the Monopoly and placidly submit to the regular quarterly compression. It might be natural, and possibly some verdant citizen may endeavor, to indulge in a gentle remonstrance, but such a work would be effort wasted, sternly distured and exasperation excited, all without avail. Discretion—that better part of valor, is just as desirable in this unfortunate juncture, and peace of mind may as well be obtained, by submission at first as in the end, for acquiescence on one side must come at last, and the gas man is never the vanquished. Possibly there are few of our readers who have not had a realizing sense of this truth, and not with any ruthless desire to harrow their feelings a wee of the matter again, but rather to afford the consolation—if it be any consolation—of the information that people are not, like Pittsburghers, the especial

VICTIMS OF THE GAS MAN.

In a contemplation of one's own miseries, it is in some cases natural to look upon others, perhaps, in similar circumstances, but it seems that, in this instance, we in Pittsburgh enjoy the peculiar distinction of being able to get less of the etherial fluid for the same amount of money than the large majority of our neighbors. This singular fact, which awakened renewed interest in connection with the gas man's quarterly rounds, was developed yesterday by one of our representatives in a conversation with a gentleman who had given the subject extensive and careful consideration. The statement made by this lower of statistics was to the effect that in Pittsburgh where the consumers of gas nominally paid a less price per thousand feet, the aggregate bills were as large for the same number. As for instance, a case in point was cited where the rate charged was $3.00 per thousand feet yet the aggregate bills in that place and in Pittsburgh for the same amount of gas differed by the merest trifle, although the rate in Pittsburgh was but one half as high. This seeming paradox so explainable, and supported by statements of figures, gave a fresh interest to the consideration of the "gas question" in Pittsburgh, and led our representative to desire an elucidation of the mystery. Probably the best place to seek the desired intelligence under favorable circumstances would have been the headquarters of the Monopoly, but our reporter after gazing pensively upon the palatial Sixth avenue structure, and recalling memories of other attempts to gain knowledge from those enclosed within its hallowed walls, turned from the place and directed his footsteps toward the the office of the Gas Inspector, Roland H. Smith, Esq. Happily that gentleman was at home, and cordial as ever.

THOUGH BUSY AS A BEE

in his comfortable headquarters. As business was the object of the visit, the incidental pre-faces were quickly disposed of, and to the question "are you interviewable to-day," the Inspector laughingly responded, "Oh yes; always ready; you're the fiftieth man to-day.

Reporter—Indeed, how's that.

Inspector—Well, the people seem to have broken loose to-day. They're getting their gas bills in.

Rep.—I see. That increases your list of visiting friends.

Inspector—Always. Whenever the bills come in the growlings commence, and the consolation is the people got is a reference to me. They've been coming in troops to-day, but I can't help them.

Rep.—You have nothing to do with the bills?

Inspector—No, sir; all I can do is to test the metres and find out if they are wrong.

Rep.—That's what I want to find out. I heard to-day a singular statement, that we only got the same amount of gas for the same money as consumers in certain other towns, and yet our rates as only one half as high.

Inspector.—Well, now, I would like to give you any information in my power, but I don't like to be out on the witness stand outside of my proper line of business.

Rep.—Certainly; I don't want to press to the matter. But, really, is there no way by which these gas bills can be regulated? The people are complaining all the time, and yet there is no relief.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Inspector—The matter could be in a large measure rendered more satisfactory, I think, by more care.

Rep.—How's that?

Inspector—Well, if you ever observed the men taking off the covers from the metres, you must have been struck with the haste in which they go through it. Really, I believe hundreds of mistakes are made in that way.

Rep.—How so?

Inspector—Easy enough. There's a metre just brought in to-day. Look how blurred the face of it is. Now, I defy any man—I don't care how expert he is—to take a hasty glance at it, in a dark cellar, illuminated only by the light from a lantern, and tell exactly what it registers. I believe that is a prolific cause of trouble because mistakes are made there.

Rep.—That does seem natural.

Inspector—And that isn't all. The metres are not kept in order. For instance, that metre, (using one before us as an illustration) is marked for a certain amount of water; now if the water be not kept at that line, somebody is cheated. If the water is below the line, the loss falls on the company. If above the line, the consumer will loose. I could make that metre, by the addition of a little water; register fully twenty-five per cent. more, and yet the consumer wouldn't get any more gas.

Rep.—Well, why can't the consumer watch that.

Inspector.—He is not allowed to touch the metre, under a heavy penalty.

Rep.—Then we are totally at the mercy of these men.

Inspector.—That's it. I don't say they would knowingly do wrong, but I merely show you that if great care is not used, somebody may be cheated.

Rep.—Then how could this be remedied?

Inspector.—I proposed to the Governor in my last report what I think would be fair. That is to make the Inspector the middle man between the company and the consumer. I could then employ men to take off the accounts from the metres, to see that the metres were in order, to do the work carefully, and by that means half the complaints, I believe, would be stopped.

Rep.—How would the Company like that?

Inspector—Not at all I suppose. But I think it would be the fairest way for all parties. There would then, I think be less complaint about "exorbitant bills."

A NICE LITTLE PROFIT.

Rep.—That certainly seems reasonable. But don't we pay too dear anyhow. The rates are high.

Inspector—That's just as you look at it. You pay now $1.60 a thousand feet. I believe the company could make the gas and let consumers have it for 75 cents, and yet make money.

Rep.—That's a clear gain of nearly a dollar for them.

Inspector—Yes, and a fair calculation. In Cleveland they make the gas for 30 cents a thousand. I've often looked in their books, and know the exact cost; and yet they ship the coal for it from Pittsburgh.

Rep.—I think you've made out that case anyhow.

Inspector—Why, anybody knows that we ought to make gas there cheaper than most any place else. We have all the material.

Rep.—How much does it cost the Company, do you think?

Inspector—Well, I say they can make money at 75 cents. I mean by that to include the interest on their investment and a good dividend. It's clear enough. They sell to the city for 75 cents. They made that contract when it cost them more to make gas than it does now, because they made less of it with the same force. I don't think they would make a contract to lose, even to get a start. Yet, in addition to this, they give the city 1,200,000 feet daily, on that "bond contract." Any one who looks at the figures will have no trouble in making the calculation.

BUYING THEM OUT.

Rep.—Why it would pay the city to buy out the concern.

Inspector—That, however, couldn't be done for ten years yet, I think; but it would pay.

Rep.—Will it pay to buy the Allegheny works?

Inspector—Yes, sir. If I was in Allegheny Councils I would push that matter. The Allegheny folks might have their gas for 75 cents and the city make money on the investment. If I lived over there I'd help the thing through all I could.

Rep.—The Gas Companies must pay.

Inspector—I guess they do, and I don't fault them for that. I have no feeling against them, indeed I've no interest in the matter at all, and as I said before, I believe this whole matter could be regulated so as to avoid the great part of the complaints now made. I believe it will come to that in the end. The people could have a better quality of gas, and I think, get it for a great deal less money, if the business was more systematized. In Cleveland it has been arranged, because there are two rival companies there.

Rep.—How about our rivals?

Inspector—Well, the Consolidated Company makes excellent gas, and when once in full working order, the people may appreciate the benefits of opposition. I wish something could be done, as I am annoyed as much as the Gas Company by the complaints. Yet I'm not like them. I can't remedy the matter. I haven't full authority in the case, or I'd try at least to make a change.

"I most heartily join you in that sentiment, and so do the suffering people," responded the reporter, as he drew the interview to a close, and after returning acknowledgments to the courteous Inspector, withdrew.

Hon. J. W. F. White.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is understood as stated the other day, that while this gentleman is a candidate for the new judgeship, created by a recent act of Assembly, and will be grateful to his fellow citizens, if they nominate and elect him, he will not electioneer as candidates usually do for the office, very properly thinking that a judicial office ought not to be sought for; that an elective judiciary is desirable only when the people are left to a free choice of the incumbant, irrespective of party bias and free also from personal pledges of the candidate. This is a very creditable punctilious, and it is hoped no candidate will suffer in popular estimation from its observance. Mr. White, if he ever reaches the bench, will have exemplified the same purity of character in the approaches to that high office as afterwards in a faithful discharge of its delicate functions. K.

Spring and Summer Raiment.

The attention of the public is directed to the unusually large and superior stock of fine custom made clothing, suitable for spring and summer wear, that has just been opened at the Boston One Price Clothing Store No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. The goods are all enhancing. Dress and business suits for men and boys of the latest styles. Nothing at the Boston One Price Store is of an inferior quality. The goods are as good as they are marvelously cheap.

BUTLER.

Incorporation and Progress of the Town—Manufacturing Enterprises and Leading Institutions—The Newspapers and Future Prospects.

A correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick* writing from Butler says:—In 1817 Butler was incorporated into a borough, but in 1824, seven years later, the entire amount of taxes levied for county purposes footed up only $134. Extensive iron furnaces were established at Harmony in 1818, at Lawrenceburg in 1820, and in Slippery Rock township in 1825. About this date, some adventurous parties put down a well in quest of salt, between Fairview and the headwaters of one of the branches of Slippery Rook Creek. To their intense surprise, if not disgust, the operators, instead of finding salt water discovered a greasy substance—crude oil was discovered a greasy substance—crude oil water discovered a greasy substance—crude oil —which they innocently supposed to be "soap"—which they innocently supposed to be "soap" From this circumstance arose the popular expression of "the Butler soap mines." The first representative to Harrisburg from the Butler District performed the journey to the State Capital on horseback, kept his faithful steed there during the session, returned home with a trifling addition to his exchequer, and all this at two dollars a day!

PROGRESS OF THE BOROUGH.

By 1830 brick had come into more general use as building material, and the borough contained several erections of no mean pretensions. The next four decades were much like the preceding years in point of progress, the town making fair advances in wealth and population, though at no time presenting extraordinary indications of remarkable growth. Still, if less rapid and bewildering, its progress was vastly more solid and substantial than that of dozens of ephemeral "oil towns," which "went up like a rocket" only to "come down like a stick." The completion of a branch of the Pennsylvania road in March of 1871, between Freeport and Butler, by affording railway communication with the outside world did much to expand the ideas of the citizens, who forthwith displayed unwonted energy in the promotion of public improvements. A Savings Bank was quickly opened, preparations were made for lighting the town with gas, places of business were enlarged and remodeled, and a spirit of enterprise was infused that proved largely beneficial to the community. The place now possesses most of the appliances and conveniences usual to a population of twenty-five hundred.

BUTLER'S PRESENT ASPECTS.

There are now in Butler three flouring mills, one foundry, a woolen factory and two phining mills. Three yards supply abundance of excellent brick, and an extensive manufactory turns out agricultural implements of every description. One distillery furnishes local option stimulant, whose undoubted purity may be judged from its destructive influence upon the fish since the concern was started on the banks of the Connoquenessing. Two machine shops have recently been established, and more are projected. Two marble works perpetuate the memory of departed worth in monumental tombstones, and the town annually exports a large quota of lumber yards, bakeries, and other essentials to business. Veins of bituminous coal, from two to four feet in thickness, abound in the neighboring hills, whence unlimited quantities of cheap fuel can be easily procured. Gas works have been erected, which are expected to be in full operation within a few weeks.

Among the most prominent institutions is the public school building, a spacious brick structure in the centre of the town, completed last year at a cost of over $20,000. It is two stories high, contains six departments and a large exhibition room, is well finished and furnished, and requires six efficient teachers. The higher branches are taught at Witherspoon Institute, where young men are educated under the care of competent faculty, and the Catholics likewise have a denominational school. Ten brick churches of respectable dimensions attest the interest of the community in spiritual matters, and another is now building. Financial affairs are pleasantly managed by three banks, to which a fourth will soon be added. Every department of trade is creditably represented by the business houses on the principal streets, while the multitude of new shop fronts in ancient buildings attest the correct appreciation of observant visitors. Three leading hotels, besides several smaller ones, cater to the necessities of the traveling public. An opera house will be erected this season, near the court house. An orphans' home, under the management of the German Reformed Church, supports and educates from thirty to forty destitute children. The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Brethren, (the latter a German society,) have flourishing organizations, and two prosperous book stores indicate a healthy state of intelligence.

BUTLER NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper established in Butler was in 1818 and was called *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star*. John Galbraith, father of Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, was the proprietor. In 1821 it come into the possession of Moses and John Sullivan, and the name was changed to *The Butler Centinel*. In 1828 the *Butler Repository* was started by Hon. John Bredin, in opposition to the *Centinel*. In time the *Repository* was changed into *Zeigler's Democratic Herald*. The editor is the well known Jacob Zeigler, a hale and hearty old gentleman who wields a trenchant pen, is a shining light in the Democratic party. The *Centinel* long ago ceased to exist, and in its stead *The Butler Citizen* was established ten years since. This is the Republican organ, and is conducted with a degree of ability which has acquired for it a liberal share of patronage. More recently *the Butler Bugle* was started by the radical portion of the Republicans; consequently the town boasts three weekly journals, all receiving a generous support in the locality of whose interests each may justly claim to be an influential exponent.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The gradual approach of petroleum developments to its borders during the last six years disturbed the usual placidity of the good folks of Butler to an unprecedented extent. The success attending operations at Greece City intensified this excitement, which the conjecture that the "oil belt" might extend through Butler and in close proximity to the town, tended still further to increase. "On to Butler" forthwith became the rage, and the demands of property holders rose in proportion to the desire of outsiders to acquire real estate in the coming metropolis. Should paying quantities of oil be discovered in its vicinity, Butler must certainly acquire no little prominence, and speedily attain to the dignity of a bustling city. The next four months will most probably determine its future.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the charming operatic melo-drama of the "Daughter of the Regiment" was presented by Mrs. Oates and her troupe. The lady as "Josephine" showed off to good advantage, her singing, of course, being the main feature. Her acting throughout was charming, and fully sustained her previous reputation. Her company is a very select one, and rendered her efficient and effective support. This evening "Fortunio and His Gifted Servants" will be presented.

LIBRARY HALL.—Moran & Manning's Minstrels were greeted last evening by a large and fashionable audience. The programme was one of rare and unusual excellence, many of the acts being entirely new to Pittsburgh. The company that is brought together here, besides being very large, is perhaps the strongest ever exhibited in this city. Eugene is really an artist in his line, while Unsworth throws all other "Astronomers" in the shade; his description is effective and original. Mr. Wall is a sweet tenor and Mr. Skattuck a splendid burlesque. Billy Manning and Frank Moran, and Cheevers and Kennedy furnish a programme in minstrelsy that is really meritorious.

LAURA KEENE.—This gifted lady and old favorite of the stage, will appear at Library Hall on next Monday evening under Mr. Beamer's management. That gentleman, with commendable enterprise, having secured her and her company to appear in a series of dramas, many of them entirely new to Pittsburgh.

CITY HALL.—The ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Home for Working Women, is drawing hosts of people to City Hall. The arrangements are elegant and complete, and many articles of value are exhibited. Dinners are served every day at the reasonable price of fifty cents for the convenience of business men. The Fair deserves patronage.

LECTURE.—This evening at the First Christian church corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue. Prof. Allen Curr will deliver his interesting lecture on the French revolution entitled the "Storming of the Bastile."

ARMY AMERICAN THEATRE.—This place is offering unusual attraction this week and consequently is crowded every night.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This house continues to give a good show every evening and of course for its enterprise receives its full quota of patronage.

A Plain Statement.

It is not necessary for the purpose of making sales, that Messrs. S. McKain & Co., should disparage any other sewing machine in the market, simply because they are the agents of the Florence. Knowing that fact Messrs. McKain & Co. are willing to accord merit to other machines, but they claim the Florence to be superior for family sewing to any sewing machine manufactured. Their claim has been founded on years of experience and upon the unanimous verdict, of all who have ever used a "Florence." This machine is lightly cut, sturdy built, runs easy, is kept in order without trouble, and will do the widest range of sewing, in coarse or fine work, with equal satisfaction. Messrs. McKain & Co., will take pleasure in demonstrating the superiority of the Florence to all who will call at No. 8 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

The Showery Month

is here, and with it the merchants are showering down the spring goods for their customers. Chief among the houses in Pittsburgh, where the opening of spring has thus been made manifest, is the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, where there has been laid in a wonderfully varied assortment of ready made clothing of the character which has made the house so popular. The stock is not only large and complete, but of very superior quality and made up in the latest styles. The goods consist of suits, single garments, dressing gowns, furnishing goods and underwear in all varieties and all sizes for gentlemen or boys. The prices are on a par with those which have heretofore ruled at the store—the cheapest store in Pittsburgh.

Fine porcelain ware—a large number of new designs—at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Housekeepers Attention.

At No.'s 412 and 414 Penn street (east of Railroad crossing) is to be found an assortment of parlor, dining room, and chamber furniture, such as cannot fail to please the eye of the most fastidious, either in quality, finish or beauty of design. Messrs. J. Meyer & Son manufacture no trashy or inferior furniture, but on the contrary all their make-up is of a very superior quality. A look through their rooms is sufficient to satisfy any one that the half can not be told concerning the excellence of their manufactures.

Paving.

McNaugher & Co. contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, furnishing and setting curbstone and grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 North Diamond street Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

T. TH. S.

BREVITIES.

....Considerable repairing is being done on the south end of Smithfield street bridge.

....The paving of Young's alley, in the Seventh ward, was commenced yesterday.

....The sewer on North avenue to Poplar street, Allegheny, was commenced yesterday.

....The Mayor had but two common cases to dispose of, at the afternoon hearing yesterday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

....Lumber men have begun active operations. The number of rafts coming down the rivers is growing large.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting to-night to consider the matter of the proposed extension of Federal street.

....Some of the cars which arrived from the east yesterday afternoon were covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches.

....Mayor Blackmore disposed of twenty-five common cases yesterday morning. Nancy Hoggins was sent sixty days to the Workhouse for vagrancy.

....Two prisoners named Meschern and Johnson, both sentenced for one year each to the penitentiary, escaped from the jail at Steubenville, on Tuesday night.

....The Fourth avenue sewer is being pushed forward rapidly. It will extend from the Diamond to the Allegheny river *via* Ferry, Liberty and Fourth streets.

....It is stated that Mr. W. H. Brown has been authorized to survey a line for a railroad from Bedford to Johnstown, there to connect with the Pennsylvania Central.

....No clue has yet been obtained of the prisoners who escaped from the Washington county jail. Notwithstanding the reward for the arrest of Briceland, the detectives have not succeeded in getting on his trail.

....The deaf mutes give an entertainment this evening, at the Grant street school house, for the benefit of their home. The entertainment, besides being interesting and amusing, is one fully worthy of patronage.

....In the case of Richard Rowland who was found dead in his bed on the South Side the day previous as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, Coroner West held an inquest, when a verdict of death from consumption was rendered.

....Sergeant Baker, with a squad from the Third Cavalry, regular army, passed through this city at noon yesterday, from New York, *en route* to Minnesota, where they are detailed for duty in the civil engineering department.

....The horse that was stolen from Mr. Childs' stable, corner Union avenue and West Diamond street, was found on Tuesday afternoon in a pasture field in the vicinity of the Union cemetery. The thief thus far has not been discovered.

....Yesterday morning Officer Zeigler, of Allegheny, arrested a woman on Darragh street on suspicion of stealing. She gave the name of Ellen Ryan, and was sent to the lock-up. She refuses to give any account of the bundle of clothing found in her possession.

....A petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning by Mrs. Ann McGuire, wife of Dom. McGuire, claiming the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

....Yesterday afternoon Alfred E. Reno, a well known pilot, was brought before U. S. Commissioner McCandless for neglecting to take out his license for the year 1872. Reno gave bail for a hearing. He is one of the best pilots on the river and the neglect to take out his license, seems to have been more carelessness than any attempt to avoid the payment of the small fee.

....A lovely bouquet sent on by two lady friends is appreciated as well for the thoughtful kindness of the fair donors as for the beauty and fragrance of the flowers, which despite the lingering winter have expanded into bud and bloom and umbrageous foliage. It is always pleasant to receive such mementos of kindly regard, and especially so from our lady friends.

....As a Mrs. Hudelmeier, who resides on Chestnut street, Allegheny, was looking in a shop window near Wood street yesterday afternoon, a pick-pocket rifled her pocket of a purse containing a few dollars. Officer Wm. McCready, man standing alongside of the lady whom she suspects of having committed the crime, but she could not identify her. No information was made.

....A Mr. Brown, from Hancock, West Virginia, yesterday evening identified the colored man W. S. Nicl as the party who stole a gold watch and chain from him some time ago, but as it was restored refused to prosecute. Niel was accordingly locked up in the lock-up. Chief Clark will this morning make information against him, charging him with being a professional thief.

....Yesterday afternoon Officer Wm. Brown arrested an Indian of the old Seneca tribe named Thos. Sowdon, for drunkenness and disorder. He belonged up in New York State, and that he came down the Allegheny river as pilot on a lumber raft. The simple charge of drunk was made against him, and as "Lo" seems to be peaceable and sorry, the Mayor will probably let him off with a light fine this morning.

....A colored man named Edward Nell, who was captured in a disorderly house in Allegheny, on Tuesday night, has been held by the authorities, on suspicion of being connected with several of the late burglaries in the vicinity. He had in his possession when captured a pair of opera glasses, which are supposed to have been stolen. He is also believed to be a fugitive from justice from Columbus, Ohio, where he is wanted to answer several charges.

....The Monongahela slackwater will be extended from Geneva to Morgantown during the coming summer; this is about eighty-one miles, and for each of the three locks and dams, of ten feet lift each, is $90,000, and for the three locks and dams $270,000; and as the obligation of the old Monongahela Navigation Company is $160,000, West Virginia will be required to raise $110,000, and of this sum Congress has given $90,000, leaving them to raise the remainder, $20,000.

....On Tuesday evening, Frederick Wilhelm and Charles Kinsley had a "little unpleasantness" on the South Side. They were both arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and yesterday morning, by Deputy Mayor Barker, were fined ten dollars and costs each. Kinsley alleged at the hearing that Wilhelm drew a knife on him and he knocked him down in self defence. Wilhelm, on paying his fine, made an information charging Henry Flachner and Chas. Kinsley with assault and battery. They gave bail for a hearing.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Simon Cameron was at the Union Depot Hotel last evening. He left on the 5:20 express for the east.

***Evan Jones, Esq., member of Councils from the Fourteenth ward, is a candidate for the Legislature from the First city district.

***Senator Graham was around yesterday taking leave of his friends previous to starting for Vienna. We trust he may have a pleasant time, and a safe return when his duties have been fulfilled.

Ayer's Latin School.

The April examination of classes in this school will be held to-morrow (Friday) morning, commencing at nine o'clock. The Committee will consist of Rev. W. W. Ellis, Rev. A. C. McClelland, A. M., A. Holmes, Esq., W. M. Beretta Jones, Esq., Henry A. Lavely, Esq., Dr. Gale French. Examination thorough and interesting. Eleven prizes given. The public are invited.

Dress Fashionably.

By dressing fashionably we do not mean that loud style of raiment which makes the wearer the observed of all observers, but rather that quiet style of garment of a subdued tone in color, but well made, and made to fit. Nothing to detracts from the appearance of a garment, no matter what is the character of the goods, than to have it ill fitting. The best way for gentlemen to avoid this, and to "dress fashionably" in the truest sense of the term, is to go to Mr. M. T. Heckert's, No. 49 (second floor) North Diamond street, Allegheny, for their goods. Mr. Heckert has an assortment of goods that cannot be excelled in the city for variety of style and pattern now in wear. The goods are the finest in the market, and, as they were purchased by the firm as the latest spring styles and at very low rates, patrons of the house are sure of obtaining suits or single garments at the most reasonable prices. He employs the most artistic cutters and experienced workmen, and is enabled to guarantee perfect fits and satisfaction in all other respects.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Housekeepers who in the course of their "spring cleaning" find defects in the household, of furniture or upholstery, can secure all that is needed at the storerooms of Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co., No 181 Federal street, Allegheny, where they have a large assortment, embracing all qualities of parlor, chamber, dining room, hall, and office furniture. Their salesrooms are well known, and are constantly filled with purchasers who are well aware that the anything coming from their establishment is substantially made, and contains nothing but the very best seasoned material. They sell at very close margins, as they are satisfied to make small profits when their sales are so large, and are confident that they can compete successfully with any establishment here or in the East. Their experience as upholsterers is extensive, and in this line also they are prepared to guarantee satisfaction. They will attend to all orders promptly and challenge a comparison of their work and prices with any other establishment.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment for the sale of pure liquors as that of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c., &c., all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in standard brands is too well known to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

Where to get Pure Liquors.

It is well to known where to get reliable liquors, of pure quality and at fair prices. Such a house is to be found at No. 355 Liberty street, and Mr. James K. Lanahan is the gentlemanly proprietor. We know of no house that we could more readily recommend, for Mr. Lanahan is known as an upright business man, and of strict integrity. When he says that the liquor he sells is pure, it may be relied upon that it is. His stock comprises the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medical Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines. Call upon Mr. James K. Lanahan if you want pure liquors for medicinal, family or again selling purposes, and remember that he can be found at No. 355 Liberty street.

Beautiful decorated China and Queensware for dinner and tea setts, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery at Bellefield, Yesterday.

The Presbytery was called to order at nine o'clock, with Rev. E. R. Donehoo, Moderator, in the chair, and Revs. S. M. Henderson and G. M. Kerr as Secretaries. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises. The minutes of the meeting on the previous day were then read and approved. The first item of business taken up was the application of Grace church, Pittsburgh, and the Bloomfield church, for sustentation by the General Assembly. After some discussion the application was received. At ten o'clock the election of Commissioners to the General Assembly was taken up and resulted in the election of Revs. S. M. Henderson, P. S. Jennings and S. S. Shriber, and Elders Wm. M. Gibson, Dr. Robert Wray and John Semple. Revs. D. T. Carnahan, R. Lea and C. V. McKaig, and Elders D. S. Williams, R. H. K. Whiteley and B. McLain were chosen alternates.

The call from Westminster Church, Pittsburgh, for the services of Mr. Wm. N. Sloan was accepted, and arrangements made for his ordination and installation at that Church at seven and a half o'clock on the seventeenth of June. An invitation from the Church at Miller's Run to the Presbytery to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, Rev. William Smith, D. D., was accepted with the thanks of the Presbytery. Statistical reports were called for and reports from all the Churches given. The reports on beneficence and congregational settlements were also read and disposed of, when the Presbytery took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Rev. S. A. Tagart was received from the Westmoreland Presbytery of the U. P. Church. The report of the Committee on Sessional Records was then heard and adopted with some slight alterations. Mr. Scovill's motion that each Session be required to keep a full record of its proceedings was passed.

A call from the church at Minersville for the services of Rev. Mr. Hanna, was accepted and arrangements made for his ordination and installation May 22. The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock today.

The ladies of the church hav eprepared for each day, in the lecture room of the church, most bountiful repasts, for both dinner and tea, for all the members and visitors.

Rich and elegant are the new style vases for ornaments just received by Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Wagon Repairing.

Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro